

The Adams Sentinel.

A Family Journal—Devoted to Foreign and Domestic News, Politics, Literature, Agriculture, Education, Morality, Science and Art, Amusement, Advertising, &c. &c.

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RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXTS.—Washington.

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NO. 7.

Choice Poetry.

BY-AND-BY.

There is an aged ever near,
When toil and trouble vex and try,
That bids our fainting hearts the cheer,
And whispers to us "By-and-by."

We sit it at my mother's knee,
With tender smile and loving eye,
She grants some boon on an oldish plea,
In those soft accents "By-and-by."

What visions crowd the youthful breast—
What hopes and aspirations high,
Nurse the young heart to its last rest,
And wait the summons "By-and-by."

The maiden stings and stings,
Her thoughts' bold ardor with a sigh,
Nurses the griefs that wait and wait,
And discuss bright dreams "By-and-by."

The pale young man sits on his bench,
And stills his restless infant's cry,
To reach the ending day, but he says,
Here still he waits "By-and-by."

And manhood, with its strength and will,
To breast life's ills and fate's day,
Though time has not yet come, still
Has plans that lie "By-and-by."

The domestic, whose sunny face,
The weary "By-and-by" supply,
Clothes the grim visage of decay,
With hope's fair promise "By-and-by."

The illness when progress is slow,
And weeping to heaven their waiting cry,
And, watching in the twilight, though,
Still hope for freedom "By-and-by."

This ever our life's rugged way,
This angel leading from the day,
This angel leading from the day,
With her sweet whisper "By-and-by."

Miscellaneous.

The Prodigal Returning.

A poor widow had a son, whom she dearly loved, for he was her only child, and very much like his father. Her love was with him; nothing that she said was heeded by him. He would do just what he liked, in spite of his mother's wishes and entreaties.

When about sixteen years of age, this stubborn lad left his mother with out bidding her good-bye. Many anxious, tearful nights did she pass, wondering what was become of him. About a year after, he was brought home very ill. He had fallen from a scaffold; fever had seized his brain, and for several days his life was in great danger. His mother was ever near him, doing all her loving heart could think of. At the end of a fortnight his senses returned. At first he wondered where he was, and such was his weakness, that he did not wish to open his eyes, but lay very still, trying to call to mind what had taken place. He soon thought of the fall by which he had been stunned, then called to mind what he had been doing some time before this; and felt a little ashamed of himself. But where was I now? thought he. While thus thinking, he heard his mother's voice saying, very softly, "He has had a fine sleep. I think he is better." The sick lad then said to himself, "I find I am at home, in my own little room, with my mother to nurse me; and she still loves me."

Next came some heart-soothing thoughts as these:—"I ought to love my mother for all her love to me. I will love her, and try to make her happy. I do love her, and feel very sorry that I have caused her so much sorrow."

At that moment he felt his mother was leaning over him, her breath fanned his hair, her gentle hand was laid on his still aching head, a warm tear fell on his cheek, and a soft kiss was impressed upon his forehead. He could contain himself no longer. He opened his eyes, which were filled with tears, looked up in his parent's face as he had not done for many a long day, and said, "My Dear Mother." His look, his words, his tears, his pressure of her hand—all went to the mother's heart, and made her weep tears of joy. This was the beginning of many happy days; for the mother loved God, and she had the pleasure of seeing her son love him too, as well as love her self.

Now, was it not true that this mother loved her son before he loved her? and was it not the knowledge and belief of her love to him that led him first to love her? Was not her love very strong? and was not his love quite reasonable? and did it not make him very happy? Now, apply this to yourself. God loves you, dear children, whoever you are, far more than that mother loved her child. You ought to believe this, and to love this gracious God because he so loves you. You will never be happy till this is the case.

A Child's Answer.

A father and playfully to his little daughter, a child five years old—
"Mary, you are not good for anything."
"Yes, I am, dear father, replied she, looking thoughtfully and tenderly into his face; "I am good to love my father and mother," she added, throwing her tiny arms around his neck, and giving him a kiss of unutterable affection.

Blessed child, may your life ever be an expression of that instinct of love! The highest good for any other mortal can possibly confer is to live in the full exercise of your affections.

The transient day of sinful pleasure is followed by a dark and tempestuous night of sorrow.

Vice stings even in our pleasures; but virtue consoles even in our pains.

To-morrow.—This is the day on which idle men work, and fools reform.

One Secret of a Happy Life.

Were I to live my life over again, I should make it a point to do a kindness to a fellow being whenever I had the opportunity. I regret very much that my habit has been so different. It has been too much my way to let others take care of themselves, while I took care of myself.

If some little trespass was committed on my rights, or if I suffered some slight inconvenience from the thoughtlessness or selfishness of others, I was greatly annoyed, and some times used harsh and reproachful language towards the offender. I am now satisfied that my own happiness was greatly impaired by this course, and that my conduct and example contributed to the irritation and unhappiness of others.

It was but the other day that I was passing along the street, and a coachman was endeavoring to draw a light carriage into the coach house. He tried once or twice without success, and just as I came up, the carriage occupied the whole of the side walk, and prevented my passing.

The fellow looked as if it ought not to be so, and there was something like a faint apology in his smile. It was on my tongue to say, "In with your carriage, man, and do not let it stand here blocking up the passage." But a better spirit prevailed. I went to the rear of the carriage, and said, "Now try again, my good fellow!" while I gave a little push, and in the carriage went, and out came the pleasant "Thank you, sir—much obliged." I would not have taken a twenty-dollar bank-note for the streak of sunshine that this little act of kindness threw over the rest of my walk, to say nothing of the lighting up of the coachman's face.

And when I look back upon my intercourse with my fellow-men all the way long, I can confidently say that I never did a kindness to any human being without being happier for it. So that, if I were governed by merely selfish motives, and wishing to live the happiest life I could, I would just simply obey the Bible precepts, to do good unto all men as I had opportunity.

Is there a boy or girl who can say, "I did a kind act once to my brother, or sister, or playmate, and I was afterwards sorry for it? I should have been happier if I had been an unkind one?" It is very likely that a kind act has been ill-regarded, perhaps misconstrued; but if it was performed with proper feelings, it is as certain to produce happiness as sunshine is to produce warmth.

Seize, then, every opportunity of contributing to the good of others. Sometimes a smile will do it. Often a kind word, a look of sympathy, or an acknowledgment of obligation. Sometimes a little help in a burdened shoulder, or to a heavy wheel, will be in place.

Sometimes a word or two of good counsel, a reasonable and gentle admonition, and at others a suggestion of advantage to be gained, and a little interest to secure it, will be received with lasting gratitude. And thus every instance of kindness done, whether acknowledged or not, opens a well-spring of happiness in the doer's own breast, the flow of which may be made permanent by habit.

Domestic Tyranny.

Husbands go home, and vent, upon unoffending wives, the irritation which the events of the day have produced. Would they care to vent it on the partners, clerks, or customers who originated it? Fathers push ignorant children angrily aside, or even strike them, because annoyed by their noise. Would they venture to lay hands upon those who try their patience a hundred times worse, in the constantly occurring vexatious occurrences of the day? Too often the household is made to expiate all that the husband and father has had to endure abroad, till wife and children learn to watch for the storm or sunshine on his face, with eager, solicitous hearts. Too often the frown of the father's brow banishes the smile from the mother's lip, banishes the prattle of the little ones, and throws a gloom and constraint over the whole domestic circle. Oh! in how many homes, there reigns a silent, crushing tyranny, of which the world knows nothing, which degrades everything like happiness there, and which perverts the moral atmosphere in which the children grow up, as poisonous taints to the air.

A Living Letter.

It is related by the celebrated historian Herodotus, that Histiaeus, the Miletian, being detained a prisoner by Darius, and all correspondence interrupted, he shaved a man's head, wrote a dispatch upon it, and kept the man out of sight till his hair was grown. The living letter was then sent, and the person to whom he addressed, upon shaving the messenger's head, found the news therein inscribed.

A Noisy Fellow.

A curious point of law has been decided in England by a country Judge in Exeter. The question was whether an inhabitant of a town was at liberty to keep animals whose noise proved a serious annoyance to their neighbors. It was shown on the part of a Mr. Abraham, that his neighbor, a Mr. Minty, had a cock that crowed 150 times in twenty-five minutes. The learned Judge thought this was an amount of crowing which human nature was not bound to put up with, and awarded to the plaintiff one shilling damages.

Go catch my big horse there, Yes, sir! What you call he name, sir? Ohyeah; don't you know what the poet says about "Olympus"? I don't know about it—but he sings about—that's for certain.

Israel Putnam.

Putnam's days were spent as those of most boys played in his situation of life. One of his favorite amusements was "bird nesting." There hunts for nests were followed in company, but Putnam was always the leader of the band.

On one occasion he and his companions came across a fine nest which lodged on a frail branch of a very high tree. The tree stood apart from the others, and was difficult of climbing. Beside this, it was evident that no pole, or contrivance, would answer the purpose of getting the nest—there was no way of obtaining it save by venturing upon the branch, which, in the weight of the bird, would break under the weight of the bird. No one would venture. Putnam regarded the nest and limb in silence, for some moments, and at length said—

"That bird has all the graces of a soldier. It has completely fortified its home. I'll wager that there is not a boy for ten miles around that could get at the nest."

All agreed with him. "I'll try it," said he, deliberately taking off his jacket and rolling his pantaloons up.

The little knot of boys attempted to dissuade him, but to no purpose. Go he would.

"I'll finish that one of the king's strong-holds," said Putnam, "and may I be shot if I don't come off victor!" The tree was ascended—the limb gained. Putnam placed his foot on it, and it cracked, while the old bird flew off with a sharp cry, and remained describing circles round the tree, and uttering touching complaints.

"Bib!" said Putnam, "do you not cry on our side? Do you not tax us for your sinners? Do you not take our goods against our will, just like the king?"

He ventured a foot further on the limb. It bent low, and a warning murmur arose from the boys below. Putnam put his knee to the branch and reached towards the nest. The limb broke partially—a shout below—but Putnam persevered. His fingers touched the wished-for prize, and just as he cried—"I've got it," the limb broke clear off, and he fell; but not to the ground—his pantaloons caught in one of the lower branches and his head hung downwards.

"Put, are you hurt?" asked one of the boys. "Not hurt," answered the undaunted hero; "but sorely puzzled how to get down."

"We can't cut away the limb because we live on it!"

"I can't stay here till you get one."

"We'll strike a light and burn the tree down."

"Ay, and another me in the smoke."

There was a boy named Randall in the group, who was noted for being a crack marksman, and who afterwards, for the very bravely at Putnam's side. Him Putnam addressed.

"Jim Randall, there's a ball in your rifle."

"Yes."

"Do you see that very limb that holds me here?"

"I do."

"Fire at it."

"What, to cut you down?"

"Of course."

"But I might strike your head."

"Shoot. Better blow out my brains, than see me die here, which I shall in fifteen minutes. Shoot."

"But you will fall."

"Jim Randall, will you fire?"

The sharp crack of the rifle ran through the forest—the splinters flew—and Putnam fell to the ground. He was severely hurt, but he laughed the matter off, and nothing more was thought of it.

Three days after, Putnam met Randall and the rest, and taking the nest from his pocket, said—

"Here is the nest. I said I would have it or perish; I went alone, because I determined that no one should see me fall, and aid me to escape the consequences."

The same indomitable spirit was displayed at that instance as in the perilous leap and the many other dangers, and daring exploits performed by the gallant man in his efforts for the ascendancy of the cause of liberty.

Hard Old Ice.

A good story is told of a certain dragon who resides in a neighboring town. Said dragon was a zealous advocate for total abstinence. Not long since he employed a carpenter to make some alterations in his parlor; and in repairing a corner near the fireplace was found necessary to remove the wainscot—when, lo! a "mare's nest" was brought to light, which astonished the workman most marvellously. A brace of dormers, every joint timber—all containing "something to take"—a patcher and tumbler were easily procured in the snug quarters. The poorer man, with a credit-stricken countenance, to the proprietor with the intelligence—

"Well, I declare," exclaimed the dragon, "that is curious enough. It must be that old B— left these things there when he occupied the premises thirty years since."

"Perhaps he did," returned the discoverer, "but dragon, that ice in the pitcher must have been well frozen to have remained so long a time."

John Paul says that a lady officer, if she wanted to give the word "halt," would do it in this strain: "You soldiers, all of you, now halt! I order you, as soon as I have done speaking, to stand still every one of you on the spot where you happen to be; don't you hear me? Halt, I say, all of you!"

Getting at the Pith of it.

Our friend C—, of the swamp, tells a capital story of a witty and renowned Blossom of Blossom's Hotel, Canamigua, at one time, while he kept it—when he was alive the prince of hosts and the delight of his guests—the first of all the western towns.

There was an old fellow, a good deal of a bore, who used to frequent his house, and occasionally worm himself into dinner, where his conversation was not always timely and not seldom abusive. One day Blossom had received from New York some very large fine lobsters, and had served them up to one or two of his friends sitting at his favorite end of the table. Among them also came our obnoxious—He had the misfortune to lose all his teeth except a long eye tooth that stood sentinel at the corner of his cavernous mouth.

"What is the red thing, Blossom?" he asked.

"What red?" replied the host. "Did you never see a lobster before? Try that leg!" Here he gave him a huge claw, and told him to "go to work on that."

He put one end in his mouth, and began to mangle it over, without making any very great progress.

"How do you like it?" said Blossom, who, with his friends, were ready to split their sides with laughing. (They had helped themselves to some other dish and were waiting for the portion of the lobster.) "Can't tell yet," said the other. "Law do you eat that cursed thing any more?"

"Oh, eat it right down," said Blossom; "never mind the bones!"

By this time the man, with his sharp tooth, had succeeded in drilling a hole through to the meat. Having established suction, as Blossom saw, he asked him again—

"Well, how do you like it now?"

"Well, he replied, 'it is pretty hard eating, but I kinder like the pith on it!'"

It did not need the ear that followed this to satisfy the victim that the pith of the whole matter was that he had been badly "sucked."

Compensation.

"A few days since" writes "J. D. E." of St. Louis, I was in company with one of the best of his race, and a resident of Chancery county, of this State, who told the following anecdote concerning a local preacher in his section; who, being a venerable personage, I will suppress his name. At a social meeting of his fellow church-members, among other things each was relating his causes for joy and sorrow, when the Rev. Mr. — said: "In my family of children I have much cause of joy, and also much to distress me. There's my son—a good, diligent, dutiful boy; but there's my son Bill, he's an audacious scamp. He left his poor old gray-headed father many a day ago; and it's been a long time since I've heard on him; and when I last heard on him, he was 'way up to the G. Deners, a raffish saw-log; playing 'seven up'; and horse-racing; but thank the Lord he's making money by the trip! An' he, sister?"

"Yes, brother, he is, and no mistake." This is strictly true; but to be properly appreciated, you should hear it told as I did.—Knickerbocker.

Modern Definitions.

Hard Times—Sitting on a cold grindstone and ringing the President's message.

Love—A little world within itself, intimately connected with shovels and tongs.

Progress of Time—A pebble going through the land with wooden clogs.

Politician—A fellow that calls all his knowledge from borrowed newspapers.

Right Justice—Juror on a murder case fast asleep.

Friend—One who takes your money and then turns you out of doors.

Patriot—A man who has neither property nor reputation to lose.

Honesty—Obscurity; a term formerly used in the case of a man who had paid for his newspaper and the cost on his back.

Independence—Owing fifty thousand dollars which you never intend to pay.

Lovey Women—An article manufactured by milliners.

Pandy—A thing in pantaloons, with a body and two arms—a heel with my legs—eight boots—a cane—a white headkerchief—two brooches, and a ring on his little finger.

Couquette—A young lady with more beauty than sense—more accomplishments than learning; more claims of parents than grounds of mind—more admirers than friends—more faults than wise men for attendants.

Cheer—A wise provision by which one steals out a living.

Benevolence—To take a dollar out of one pocket and put it into the other.

Small Profits.—One day a gentleman asked Mr. Ricardo: "What is the secret by which you have accumulated so much wealth?" "I will tell you," said Mr. Ricardo, "I was always contented with small profits. I sold whenever I could make a gain, and never held on to my goods in hope of a rise in price, a practice by which in the long run I have lost."

The Surgeon's Revenge.

The following deeply interesting story was related by Dr. Gibson, in one of his lectures before the Medical class of the University of Pennsylvania. The hero of the story is Vesale, one of the most eminent of Italian surgeons.

Andrea Vesale first saw the light in the city of Brunsels. His father was an apothecary, attached to the service of the Princess Margaret, aunt of the Emperor Charles V., and governor of the low countries.

Up to the period when Vesale first rendered himself conspicuous, the anatomy of the human body was so imperfectly understood as scarcely to merit the term of science; but it was applied to the dim and confused ideas relating to it. Vesale was the first to break through the trammels with which ignorance and bigotry had crippled the march of science; surmounting with admirable courage and constancy the disgust, the terror, and even the peril inseparable from this description of a labor, in which he had devoted himself, he was to be seen whole days and nights in the cemetery surrounded by the festering remains of mortality, or hovering about the gibbets, and dis-purring with the vulture for its prey, in order to compose a perfect skeleton from the remains of executed criminals, left there to be devoured by the carrion bird.

It was during a sojourn at Vase, after his return from Italy, that Vesale first beheld at the house of Hans Holbein, the painter, Isabella Van Steenwyck, the daughter of a merchant at Harlem, who was destined to exercise some influence over his future life. He was scarcely twenty-eight years of age, and already he had obtained the summit of a well-directed ambition.

The family of Van Steenwyck was a wealthy and honorable one, far superior to that of Vesale in birth and fortune; but the distinguished position the latter had acquired for himself, entitled him to aspire to an all but even more exalted. The son of the Princess Margaret's apothecary would have been rejected by the rich Harlem burgher, but, as the Emperor's first physician, he was accepted by him as the most eligible son-in-law. The marriage solemnized, Vesale, accompanied by his young bride, set off for Seville, where Charles then held his court.

Though she loved her husband, there was so much awe mingled with her affection as to throw an appearance of restraint over her demeanor towards him, even in the privacy of domestic life. The very nature of his profession and occupation was calculated to increase that awe, and even to create some degree of repugnance, in a shrinking mind, which nothing but strong affection would overcome. Isabella's nature required skillful drawing out, and tender fostering. Vesale unfortunately misook her timidity for coldness, and resented it accordingly; this led to estrangement on her part, which he attributed to dislike, and jealous distrust at last took possession of his soul.

Vesale's house became the resort of all that was noble and gallant in Seville, and he for a time believed his own scientific conversation to be the attraction. At first the young wife showed her usual calm indifference to the admiration that followed wherever she was seen; but, at last, something in her manner and countenance, whenever one particular person appeared, or his name was mentioned, betrayed that there did exist a being who had discovered the secret of causing the blood to flow more tumultuously through her veins. That person was Don Alvar de Solis; and as he was young, handsome, gay, and the most important gallant in Seville, the suspicions of Vesale were painfully aroused. He took silent note of the unusual emotions that agitated Isabella whenever the noblesman was in her presence.

The general conduct of Don Alvar was calculated to build suspicion, being marked by indifference. This would have misled the vigilant husband, had he not, on one occasion, when his back was turned towards Isabella, perceived that, in an opposite mirror, his kindling eyes upon Isabella while she gazed and gazed by turns, and then, as though unable to contain her agitation, rose and left the room. Shortly after, Vesale received an anonymous note, saying—

"Look to your wife and Don Alvar de Solis, and be not deceived by appearance. They only want a fitting opportunity to dishonor you. Even now he carries about him the gloves she dropped for him at mass."

Vesale shut himself up to ponder over the most effectual means of avenging himself. His resolution was promptly taken. Having established schools of anatomy at San Lacer and Cordova, he obtained the Emperor's permission to visit them, quitted Seville ostensibly for that purpose, but, returning the same night, concealed himself in a chamber belonging to him at some distance from his abode in Alcazar, which was devoted to the double purpose of a laboratory and dissecting room. He had taken no person into his confidence; he was alone in his vengeance, and he listened to his own compass.

At dark on the following evening, he issued forth, muffled to the eyes in a woman's mantle and hood, and hid in a room at Don Alvar's habitation, containing an embroidered glove of Isabella's, and these words: "I have obtained the key to Vesale's laboratory, during his absence; he at the gate can hear after midnight, and you will be admitted on pronouncing the word Isabella."

The assignment was promptly kept by Don Alvar. At an hour past midnight, he left his house alone; but he never returned to it. Whether he had gone to some distant place, or whether he had been killed, no one knew.

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The lengthening of the evenings is said to be favorable to crime. Several young ladies have complained of sore lips, thought to be occasioned by sitting up late at night.

The rumor of the burning of Jefferson College is without foundation.

he left his house alone; but he never returned to it. Whether he had gone to some distant place, or whether he had been killed, no one knew.

Such an occurrence was calculated to produce a great sensation in the place where it had happened; and Vesale, recalled three weeks after by the illness of his wife, found the disappearance of Don Alvar, the theme of every tongue. The altered appearance of Isabella was attributed, by Vesale, to grief for the mysterious disappearance of Don Alvar, and that conviction took from him all pity for her sufferings.

It chanced to be the festival of Santa Isabella, and to do honor to her patron saint, as well as to celebrate the return of her husband, Isabella put on her wedding dress, and sent herself by an open case, that overlooked the Alvar gardens, she watched for his coming. Whilst her eyes were vainly fixed upon the path by which she expected him to appear, a hand was laid on her shoulder, and turning round she beheld Vesale standing behind her.

"I have ordered the supper to be laid in my study," said he, and taking her hand he led her away to the room in question, dismissed the attendant, and closed the door. Everything wore a festive air; yet the repast was cheerless. Perceiving that she had tasted nothing, Vesale poured a few drops from a vial of elixir in a cup of Malaga wine, and presenting it to her—"Drink this," said he, "it is a sovereign cure for the complaint you are suffering from."

"Hedge me in the draught," she replied, sipping a goblet from the same flask, and handing it to him, "and it will bring a quicker healing to me. Let us drink to our absent friends," Andrea.

Vesale accepted the offering, and they emptied their goblets together. "Talking of absent friends," said he, and suddenly fixing his eyes upon her, "you have not spoken to me of Don Alvar de Solis. Are all hopes of hearing from him relinquished? He was a braggart and a libertine, and boasted that no woman ever resisted his seductions; that no husband ever suspected the injury he was preparing for him."

Then grasping his wife by the hand, he led her up to a door at the farther end of the room, and throwing it wide open, he revealed to her view a skeleton suspended within, holding in one of his bony hands one of her embroidered gloves.

"Behold!" he said, pointing to the ghastly spectacle, "the gallant and beautiful Don Alvar de Solis, the object of your guilty love! Contemplate him well, if the sight can render your last moments happier, for you are about to die, too—the wine I have given you was poisoned."

When the last dreadful sentence, and its more dreadful illustration burst upon her affrighted senses, she became paralyzed with excess of emotion: the scream which had risen to her throat, died there in straggling murmurs, and sinking back, she fell as one dead upon the arms of Vesale.

She was not dead, however; he had not poisoned her; that crime he had hesitated to commit; yet he was none the less her murderer. Convulsion followed convulsion, and at last she died; and in that supreme moment, the hour that preceded death, her husband—who never quitted her—beheld one of those phenomena which sometimes attends the dying. Awakening from a torpid slumber, consciousness and memory returned at once, and with them a calm and courage she had never possessed in the flush of life.

"Andrea," said she, fixing her eyes upon her husband, "I am dying by your hand, and yet I am innocent; I never wronged you by thought or deed. Don Alvar pursued me with his love and threats, but I repulsed him. I never loved him, but you, I feared and honored him as much as I loved him. I dared not tell you of his pursuit. Oh, Andrea, believe my words, the dying deal not in falsehood. Should I be thus calm were I guilty?"

Vesale, shaking upon his knees, solemnly protested his faith in the innocence of his wife, and, with choking sobs, assured her to believe that he only desired to give her pain, so that he could not move his hand to take away her life; but the terror of death, not death itself, was upon her! And while he yet spoke Isabella murmured—

"Thanks be to Heaven for this!" and drawing her hand towards her, laid it upon her heart, and as she did so it ceased to beat.

A Speech Heard.—Spence J. recently applied to represent his place in the next legislative assembly, and, in hopes of obtaining the nomination, he stated all favorable particulars to address the multitude. A few weeks since, there was a rumour at a school-house, when Spence J. delivered one of his fiery speeches, which terminated somewhat as follows: "I say, fellow-citizens, that the inalienable rights of man are paramount and paramount to all others, and who cannot put his hand on his heart and thank God that nothing is rankling within, deserves to lie in a bed—in a bed—in a bed!"

With eager ears in his, shouted out the voice of a person anxious to round the period. The laugh was tremendous.

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South Carolina Maids and Widows of the Olden Time.

In turning over the leaves of a very delightful book, lately published, our eye chanced to fall on the following petition, signed by sixteen maids of Charleston, and presented to the Governor of that province on March 1, 1733. We publish it for the amusement of our fair readers. To His Excellency Gov. Johnston:

The humble petition of all the maids whose names are underwritten: Whereas, We, the humble petitioners, are at present in a very melancholy disposition of mind, considering how all the bachelors are blindly captured by widows, and our youthful charms thereby neglected;—the consequence of this our request is that your Excellency will, for the future, order that no widow shall presume to marry any young man till the said maids are provided for, or else to pay each of them a fine for satisfaction for invading our liberties; and likewise a fine to be laid on all such bachelors as shall be married to widows. The great disadvantage it is to us maids, is that the widows by their forward carriage do snare up the young men; and have the vanity to think their merits beyond ours, which is a great imposition on us who ought to have the preference.

This is humbly recommended to your Excellency's consideration, and hope you will prevent any further insults.

And we poor maids, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

P. S.—I being the oldest maid, and thereby most concerned, do think it proper to be the messenger to your Excellency in behalf of my fellow subscribers—Susannah Georgian and John.

The following melancholy appeal is one too really full for words, the author being apparently obliged to utter his overpowering sentiments, like a lover, or like Mr. Macanbar, in letters. But read him! Lis10 friends, Lis10.—The following X-Ration is addressed to NE 1; Old winter is at it; V-Gitation has DKN; the beauties of the landscape have faded, and the Rth now aPRS in sad RA. Old Boreas comes whistling a mournful LGG over the graves of the flowers, and the *** seem 2 glis10 from the frosty firmament. The freezing blast pierces like a i2 the clad bow of want, while TRS of PT R CONGLD at their respective pavilions. All U who have full pockets 0 2 XMN in2 the KNDition of those around U, and — for ward with NRQ 2 mitigate the distress of the need1. U should not wait for NY XPNDG, but show the1d XLNG of UR disposition by N—ing the ERliest OPR tuit1



MONDAY, DEC. 22, 1856.

Prevailing Epidemics.

It will be well for the public to observe that two or three fatal epidemics now prevail to a considerable extent in different parts of the country. This season of the year, as is well known, is peculiarly favorable to the dissemination of certain classes of epidemic diseases, and all necessary and possible precautions should be taken to guard against them. In addition to the largely increased mortality by consumption and kindred diseases, which never fail to attend the cold season, the cholera, typhoid fever, and Philadelphia for last week show an alarming percentage of scarlet fever, and in the former city of small pox also. Forty-one deaths are shown in each city by the former disease, and twelve deaths by small pox, in one of them. We also observe that of forty deaths in Newark, N. J., last week, nineteen were by scarlet fever alone, and in Monroe, Virginia, there are seventeen persons down with small pox. In addition to these instances of prevalent epidemic diseases, we notice that sixty-six children out of a school of less than one hundred in Steubenville, Ohio, are down with that distressing scourge to the young, the measles.

We only group these various instances in widely separated points to impress caution upon our readers. Much is done to secure safety by timely precaution, and experience and information avail us nothing, if they do not produce action. Very little exertion may exempt from epidemics, which nothing can remedy when they have reached us. And no head of a family should fall to use such simple preventives as all are agreed will conduce to the health of those under his or her charge. Among these we venture to suggest the most important are the simple, flannel clothing, ventilating without draught, and cleanliness of person and premises. The most necessary subjects for these precautions are children and servants.

Horrible Indian Outrage.

A *Chippewa Indian* burned by the Sioux. The St. Paul (Minnesota) Pioneer has the following: A party of Sioux Indians captured, a few days previous to the 23d, near Glencoe, a Chippewa Indian. The Indians in council determined, after retaining the Chippewa in their possession several days, to burn him. Accordingly, on Sunday, the 23d, the Sioux, numbering some seven hundred warriors, took the Chippewa to a point on Buffalo Creek, near Glencoe, and there burned him to death.

Our informant derived his information from a teetotaler, who was passing near the spot selected for the terrible outrage, with a wagon loaded with dry goods. All efforts made by him to save the Chippewa were futile. He represents that the Chippewa met all the horrid tortures inflicted on him by the Sioux with the greatest indifference. He was burned at a slow fire, and lingered several hours before he expired. When the teetotaler passed, the Indian was tied to a stake, and the slow fire by which he was destroyed had but partially consumed his feet and ankles. While tied to the stake the Indian was scalped and otherwise mutilated.

It is supposed this outrage was committed by the Sioux in revenge for the horrible murder of Dakota women, in the fall near Lac du Pato.

The Tennessee Insurrection.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 17.—The city council of Clarksville, Tennessee, has instructed the Recorder to notify the iron masters and other owners of slaves, that no slave will be permitted to come to the city to remain more than two hours, unless accompanied by some responsible white person, under a penalty of twenty lashes. Slaves having master's passes are excepted.

Persons having slaves going to or from Christmas festivities, are not to allow them to pass through Clarksville unless some respectable white person will keep them together, and not allow them to mingle with the negroes at Clarksville.

At Gallatin, Tennessee, some twenty-five or thirty negroes have been arrested suspected of being concerned in the conspiracy. The citizens have appointed a committee to examine the matter.

Kansas Affairs.

President Pierce's Kansas policy seems to be shaping itself with a view to the acquisition of future popularity at the North. He has removed the infamous Judge Leecombe from his official position. Marshal Donaldson has also been superseded by Col. Spencer, formerly of Newark, Ohio; and Col. Titus, the military tool of the Border Ruffians, is going to join Walker in Nicaragua. It is said that a number of Buford's men, and other vagabonds in Kansas, will accompany him. Some time since, thirty-one of the Free State prisoners, some of whom had been sentenced to the penitentiary, made their escape from the jail at Tecumseh. We now have the pleasure of announcing the escape of nine others. The guard got drunk, and they walked off. Says the correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, "Gorey seems to have repented that he ever had these men arrested, and would have been glad if he could have found some plausible way of getting rid of them before now. His policy now seems to be to permit them to escape in small parties at intervals, and I presume that in two or three weeks more the 'prison of the hundred' will be without a single occupant."

Removal of Judge Leecombe, and Marshal Donaldson from Kansas—Their Successors Appointed.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17th.—The truth of the rumor of the removal of Judge Leecombe is now confirmed by the nomination by the President to the Senate of James O. Harrison, of Kentucky, as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Kansas. This removal was accomplished at least forty days ago, and of which, it is said, Judge Leecombe was aware, but up to this time nothing has been heard from him in defense of his official conduct. The recent proofs and representations of Gov. Gorey determined the course of the administration in the premises.

Wm. Spencer has likewise been nominated as Marshal for Kansas, vice Marshal Donaldson, removed.

Thomas Cunningham, of Pennsylvania, has been appointed Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Kansas, in the place of Judge Berrell, deceased.

Gov. Gorey has been appointed to the Territory of Kansas, where he will have the honor to appear.

MONDAY, DEC. 22, 1856.

It is reported from Harrisburg, that Jacob M. Hildebrand, Esq., of that borough, died suddenly, of apoplexy, on Monday evening last. The attack occurred at his residence about 8 o'clock in the evening, while he was engaged reading a letter. He was about 75 years of age, and probably the wealthiest citizen in this section of Pennsylvania, leaving an estate which is estimated at not less than \$1,500,000.

A detachment of U. S. Dragoons, 260 in number, left the Carlisle Barracks on Tuesday last, in a special train for the West. They were under the command of Capt. Kiege, and their destination is a post in Texas.

The shipment of specie from the port of New York, for the last week, is set down at \$1,200,089.80, which added to the exportation previously reported, sums up to between THIRTY-SIX and THIRTY-SEVEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS sent out of the country in the past year!

Important Questions.

A case is now being argued in the Supreme Court of the United States, at Washington, which, remarks the National Intelligencer, involves questions of much political interest. They are—

First. Whether a free black man is a citizen of the United States, so as to be competent to sue in the Courts of the United States.

Second. Whether a slave carried voluntarily by his master into a free State, and returning voluntarily with his master to his home, is a free man by virtue of such temporary residence; and,

Thirdly. Whether the eighth section of the Missouri act of 1820, prohibiting slavery north of latitude 36° 30', is constitutional or not.

The Slave Trade.

In the House of Representatives of the United States, on Monday last, some animated scenes were enacted, says the National Intelligencer, in reference to a resolution offered by Mr. Etheridge, of Tennessee, in condemnation of all suggestions and propositions for a renewal of the slave trade. The rules were suspended to allow a consideration of the resolution, by a vote of 140 to 53. Mr. Orr, of S. Carolina, suggested a substitute, declaring it inexpedient to alter the laws prohibiting the slave trade; but, objection being made, the substitute was not considered. Under the operation of the previous question Mr. Etheridge's resolution was adopted by a vote of 152 to 57, several members insisting upon accompanying their votes with explanatory remarks in despite of the rules. Many Southern members who voted against the proposition declared their decided repugnance to a revival of the slave trade, but seemed disposed to favor the introduction of the subject into the House.

Mr. Orr then, under a suspension of the rules, obtained leave to introduce a resolution declaring it inexpedient, unwise, and contrary to the settled policy of the United States to repeal the law prohibiting the African slave trade; and this resolution, after some incidental remarks, received the decisive vote of 183 to 8. This may be deemed an extinguisher of all further discussion of this topic in the National Councils, and as embodying the sentiment of the country at large.

The freight-house and passenger depot of the Hudson River Railroad, at East Albany, were destroyed by fire on the 14th. The freight depot contained a large amount of country produce and other goods. The loss is estimated at \$150,000.

The late arrest of incendiaries at York, it was hoped, would put a stop to the destructive fires with which they have been annoyed, but it appears there are still villainous at large among the mob, as an attempt was made, a few days ago, to burn down the place. Fortunately, it was discovered in time, and extinguished.

Removal of Blockade of Mexican Ports.

Advices received at New York from Jamaica, by the Tennessee, states that the whole British fleet on that station had been ordered to hold itself in readiness to proceed to the Gulf of Mexico, for the purpose of blockading the Mexican ports. The dispatches conveying the sailing orders were daily expected.

It is reported from Washington that the State Department has information of an intended filibustering expedition against Vera Cruz.

Fatal Practice.—A young boy, named Narcissa Burnham, was found dead in bed on the evening of the 18th ult. in Austin, Texas. She was residing with Col. Subble's family, and had been in the habit of using chloroform to put herself to sleep.

A Modern Capital.—The Boston Medical and Surgical Journal chronicles a case in Thetford, Mass., where a child was born without eyes. It was a healthy boy, well developed in nearly every respect. There was again a hat on eye balls.

ATTEMPT AT INCENDIARISM.—On Monday morning last, Mr. ALAN FRAZER, upon going up to wind the Town Clock, on the Courthouse, found upon the gable of the Courthouse a pile of combustible materials, paper, cloth, &c., with a cigar partially consumed in the midst of them. It is supposed that some person entered the Courthouse by one of the windows after night, forced the door leading to the gable, and placed the materials there with an intention to fire the Courthouse. The materials were not there some four or five days previous, when Mr. Frazer had been last up the clock.

SOLED.—We understand that Mr. SAMUEL HENRY, of Cumberland township, has purchased the House and Lot owned by Mr. JOHN DUFF, in Cumberland street, for \$300. Mr. Duff has purchased the property on Baltimore street, adjoining Presbyterian Church, owned by Mrs. Barn, for \$350.

The Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church have purchased the brick property on Baltimore street, adjoining the property of the Rev. Henry Clipping, for a Parsonage, for \$1000.

On Wednesday morning fire was discovered in one of the rooms of Pennsylvania College, upon the third floor. A hole a yard in diameter had been burnt in the floor, extending through to the joists. The fire, the discovery, the consequences might have been serious. The fire is supposed to have originated from a spark from the stove; the consequences were the presence of the carelessness of the occupant, who was sleeping in an adjoining room.

The regular Quarterly Conference of Ministers connected with the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of West Pennsylvania, and residing in Adams county, assembled at Petersburg, T. S., on Tuesday, the 9th inst.—Rev. Mr. Moxley presiding, and Rev. Mr. Rorbaugh acting as Secretary. Conference remained in session several days, and after the usual exercises and business, adjourned to meet in Gettysburg, on the third Wednesday in February next.

The Orphans' Court will meet on Tuesday next, at which time the new Associate Judges will take their seats.

The Pennsylvania Legislature will assemble at Harrisburg on Monday, the 6th day of January next. On the following Tuesday, both Houses will assemble in Joint Convention to elect a United States Senator to serve for six years from the 4th of March next, when the term of Hon. Richard Brodhead will expire.

General John A. Chapman, an eminent citizen of the State of Maryland, and President of the Whig National Convention of 1852, died at his residence in Charles county last Wednesday.

The subscriptions to the new capital of the Lancaster Bank, under the plan adopted at the Stockholders' meeting on Saturday last, now amount to about 3,500 shares. The whole number of shares required to be taken is 8,000; of the par value of \$50.

The circulation of the bank has been reduced to about \$140,000. The Bank is winding itself up beautifully—or rather it may be said to be running down like an eight-day clock. The circulation is being quietly but rapidly absorbed in the payment of debts due the bank; and by the first of April next, if no unforeseen difficulty arises, it will be reduced to a very small amount.—*Enterprise*.

Suits Against Pennsylvania Banks.—Some months ago the Commonwealth obtained judgment against the Harrisburg Bank for the penalty incurred in not keeping its bills at par in this city. By the decision of a majority of the Court the case was brought within the act limiting liabilities for penalties to two years preceding suit, so that, although judgment was in favor of the Commonwealth, the Bank escaped a large portion of its just liabilities. The amount of the judgment was paid by the Bank; and with the understanding that the other banks of the Commonwealth, standing in a like delinquent position, would settle on the same basis, suits against them were deferred. It is now understood, however, that those banks refuse payment, and it is said, rely on the Legislature to relieve them of their penalty by repealing the law, and giving the repeal retrospective action. The Commonwealth, under this aspect of the matter, proposes to commence suits against them immediately.—*Pittsburgh Ledger*.

A terrible calamity occurred at Buffalo, N. Y., on Monday last, by which five houses were destroyed, two persons killed, and two others fatally injured. A person who had come from time to time, lost wood from his premises, placed a quantity of powder in a certain stick, which, with others, was soon afterwards blown. On being placed on the fire, at the house of a German named Schmidt, the stick so charged exploded, causing the fire and loss of life above alluded to.

Scarlet Fever in Boston.—The Boston papers state that the official reports show an alarming increase in the number of victims to scarlet fever in that city. During the forty-eight hours ending at noon on Monday returns of the death of sixteen children were made. This is a larger number by two than died during the entire previous week.

Effect of the Apprehended Insurrection. CINCINNATI, Dec. 17.—The latest advices from Cumberland River, in Tennessee, state that 26 iron barons in that region had stopped operations owing to the apprehended insurrection.

Cold Weather. Thursday morning last was the coldest of the season. We observe that the mercury was 17 degrees below zero, at Calais, Maine; at Bangor, 15; at St. John's, (N. B.) 14. Here it was 7 above, and on Friday 10 above.

At Altoona, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, the thermometer indicated 17 degrees below zero. The Alleghenies are white with snow.

Bayou Coin.—Carlsruhe is flooded with spurious coin, so well executed, says the Democrat, as almost to defy detection. The counterfeiters consist of half and quarter dollars, bright and new, with a metallic ring which sounds very like silver. Unlike other bogus coin, they do not feel very greasy to the touch, and are so well executed to deceive, that many of the merchants have taken them without suspicion. Keep a sharp look-out.

Awful Tragedy.—John C. Fleming and Henry W. Fleming, sons of Capt. William Fleming, formerly of Cumberland county, but now residing at Monmouth, Illinois, were killed on the 11th inst. at the latter place, by a man named Crozier. The deceased each leave a wife and several small children.

The celebrated Dr. Pusey, Professor of Ecclesiastical History in the College at Oxford, England, died a few days ago. He was the originator of the Puseyite party in the Church of England, which took its name from him.

Mrs. Sarah Wilson, wife of Michael Wilson, of Columbia, Pa., yblist—engaged at her usual house-work, and in apparent full health, dropped down on Wednesday week, and suddenly expired.

Shocking Accident.

TORTSVILLE, Dec. 18.—A shocking accident occurred last evening, about 6 o'clock, at the house of Mr. Kimmer, of this place. A fluid lamp, exploded, and the flames communicating to the dress of Miss Kimmer, she was burned to death in about five minutes. Her father and mother, in endeavoring to extinguish the flames, were badly burned in the hands.

Oregon Fruit.—This Territory is said to be one of the finest fruit-growing countries in the world. It is estimated that not less than 875,000 worth of apples will be shipped to California this season. The size of the apples is almost incredible. It is no uncommon thing to see specimen apples weighing from one and a half to two pounds.

In the midst of Life we are in Death.—Married, at Bridgeport, Conn., Sept. 28, Mr. B. Mallet to Miss Mary Warner; also on the same evening, in an adjoining neighborhood, Mr. Stephen Partridge to Miss Maria A. Andrus. Mr. Mallet died four days after, aged 20, and Mrs. Partridge, twenty-four days after her marriage, aged 20 years.

Heavy Damages.—The Glasgow and Chicago Company have just had a verdict rendered against them in the United States Circuit Court at Chicago for \$15,000, on account of injuries sustained by a gentleman through the negligence of their employees.

The York Furnace Destroyed.—The rebuilding of that portion of York Furnace bridge over the Susquehanna river, which was blown off by the violence of the hurricane last spring, has progressed so far that it is expected that it will be possible again in about two weeks.

Cincinnati grows very rapidly, though St. Louis and Chicago increase more rapidly. The population within the corporate limits of Cincinnati is stated to be 170,000. The exports from that city for the year 1855-6 amounted to \$55,744,736; in 1851-2 to only \$33,134,896. This gives an idea of the great increase of business within four years. The imports into the city the last year amounted to \$75,203,901.

A poor woman recently applied to a charitable institution in Philadelphia, for assistance, giving as a reason why she needed relief, that her husband followed politics for a living, and that it did not support his family.

The New York Ledger, the great family weekly paper, for which the most popular writers in the country contribute, has now attained the extraordinary circulation of One Hundred and Ninety Thousand copies, and subscriptions are continually pouring in. See the Ledger's advertisement in another column.

Western Park Tolls.—Hogs are unusually scarce at Louisville. The number killed this season, up to Saturday last, was 187,740 head, leaving only 950 in pens. Good hogs readily commanded on Saturday last 80 cts per cwt., with several sales at 10 cts higher. These prices are usually paid by the proprietors of pork houses to secure the killing; from the hogs they have been bought at 80 and under. At St. Louis last week sales were made at 5 62 1/2 and 85 75, and supply light.

There are no less than thirty-nine candidates for U. S. Senator in Michigan, in place of General Cass.

James M. Donald died at Port Stanley, Canada, on the 23d ult. aged 102. His wife, aged 109, still survives.

Gen. Scott's Headquarters.

It is announced confidently that the headquarters of Gen. Scott will be again established here soon after the inauguration, and perhaps at the special invitation of Mr. Buchanan. The urgent attempt of Sec'y Davis to appropriate duties and functions appropriately belonging to the Commander-in-Chief, induced Gen. Scott's removal to New York shortly after the Administration came into power, and since then his intercourse with the Department has been strictly formal, while consulting the best interests of the service.—*Wash. Nippon*.

Miss Roberts, of Wrightsville, was among those killed by the railroad accident at Alliance, Ohio, on the 8th inst. It will be remembered that the collision occurred at the junction of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago, with the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railways at Alliance, and that the passengers killed were sitting in the saloon of the depot, when the collision occurred, by which one of the cars was driven into the room. The remains of Miss Roberts were brought to Wrightsville for interment. The Columbia Spy says: "Miss Roberts was highly esteemed by every one, young and old, in the enjoyment of health and happiness, beloved by all who knew her, and her sudden death falls on the hearts of her friends heavily. She left home a day or two before to visit a sister in the distant west. Her destination was not reached, but we trust she has found an abiding place 'eternal in the heavens'."

There was a very severe storm of wind, hail and snow, at Buffalo on the 14th. Great damage was done to property, and several warehouses were unroofed. A number of warehouses in the lower part of the city were flooded, and many buildings entirely destroyed. The steeple of the Lafayette street church was blown down during the services. Fortunately, no one was injured.

The steamer George Law arrived at New York on the 18th, with California dates to the 20th ult., and \$1,600,000 in treasure.

Rev. Mr. Tyng.—This clergyman, who had to resign the pastorate of the Church of the Epiphany, in Philadelphia, for preaching a political sermon, is now officiating in National Hall, in that city. His friends are about to erect a church for him, and have, it is said, already secured \$20,000.

Preacher Married in His Own Pulpit.

The congregation of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, in Louisville, were considerably startled a few evenings ago, it is said, by the Rev. Mr. Newman, the Pastor of the Church, descending from the pulpit, after closing his discourse, and exhorting a young lady who had consented to become his helpmeet, to whom he was immediately joined in the holy bonds of wedlock.

Sudden Death.—George W. Marlow, a well known citizen of Rappahannock county, Va., expired suddenly at the residence of Capt. John Porter, in this county, some days ago. It was on the occasion of a birthday party. The deceased had participated freely in the festivities of the evening, when he was taken ill, and despite the prompt medical assistance rendered him, was in a few minutes numbered among the dead.—*Warrenton Flag*.

Children in the Gold Region.—A census of the city of Marysville, California, just taken, gives the number of children there at 503 between the ages of four and eighteen years, and of infants under the age of four years 300, making altogether over 800 children. Pretty good for a California town, where, but a few years ago, the population was nearly all men. In fact, it appears that society is becoming permanent there, large numbers of the adventurers having returned with their families from their visits to their old homes in the Atlantic States.

Telegraph to Cuba.—It is stated that parties have been for some time in correspondence with the Cuban and Spanish authorities for the privilege of laying a telegraph line between Cuba and the United States. It is proposed to lay a cable from the point of Cape Sable, the extreme southern point of Florida, to Havana, the distance being a little over seventy miles; about the same stretch as that across the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

Certainly a Good Reason for Discontinuing the Paper.—The Warsaw (Missouri) Democrat has the following:

"We strike the names of two of our subscribers from our books this week, who have been recently hung in Texas. We do this because we are not advised, as yet, of their present locality."

Bursting of a Grindstone.—A large grindstone in the machine shop of Beech & Long, Lower Hydraulic, at Hamilton, O., burst a few days ago, without any apparent cause, almost instantly killing John Krebs, who was seated by it at work. The stone, which was about four and a half feet in diameter, broke into four or five pieces. One of these struck the joints above, crushing them and the floor upwards; another struck the foundation wall, which it "chugged" outward, nearly making a hole, and a third struck the unfortunate man.

Extensive Praying.—Mr. Sarah Ebaugh died in York county, Pa., on the 28th ult. She was the mother of 12 children, grandmother of 52 and the great-grandmother of 58.

Colonel Benton in the Senate Again. The news from Missouri is that a coalition is formed between the Bentonian and Know-Nothing numbers of the Legislature, by which Colonel Benton and Luther M. Kennett will be elected United States Senators from that State, there being two Senators to elect. This will be a crusher on the ultra border-ruffian faction. There can be no question, says the Cincinnati Commercial, but that Mr. Buchanan's influence is used in Missouri to have Benton returned to the Senate. The administration papers of the State, whose support to a great extent depends upon official patronage; long so bitter on Benton; are now silent. It is extremely probable it is almost inevitable that the Senator for six years will be sent back to his old seat.

Cause of Division between the North and the South.—The Southern Argus, of Norfolk, November 20, asks why the people of this "God-favored nation are so hostile to each other?" It replies, that it arises "from ignorance of one another." It blames both Northern and Southern journals for their misrepresentations and the extremities of both sections of the Union for their mad folly. It alludes to the "bountiful offerings" of Northern philanthropy in the times of pestilence, and hopes that the people will become sick of excommunications and denunciations.

The Force of Example.—Indiana bids fair to have no Senators whatever in Congress during the next year. It will be remembered that there is already one vacancy in the Senate from Indiana, in consequence of the expiration of Mr. Pettit's term. Two years ago the Democrats of Indiana had one House of the Legislature, and the opposition the other; but upon joint ballot the latter would have had a clear majority, and could have elected their Senator. Under these circumstances the Democrats refused to go into joint ballot at all, and so the vacancy has remained unfilled; and as Mr. Bright's term expires on the 4th of March, there are two Senators to be elected. Now the Democrats have a clear majority on joint ballot; but the Republicans, who control the Senate, will probably pay them back in their own game, and refuse to go into an election.

Dr. Kane.—The Philadelphia American learns with deep regret that the health of Dr. Kane has declined rather than improved, since his arrival in London. His physicians are apprehensive that his disease is settling into the character of consumption; and, with the hope that milder skies may arrest the progress of the insidious destroyer, and re-infringe his wasted constitution, they have decreed that he should pass the winter in the West India Islands, whither he has already gone. Through the blessings of Providence, it is trusted that this change of climate may effect the desired restoration of his health, and that he will live long to wear the clustering honors that are already twined around his name; and to gather additional honors for himself and his country in his favorite paths of science.

Singular Suicide.

A remarkable suicide occurred on board the steamer Mount Savage, on her last trip from Baltimore to New York. Capt. Watson states that when at the mouth of the Patuxent, a man named John Foss, a native of Portland, Me., who was at the wheel, requested the second mate to relieve him, explaining that he was tired of living. Stepping from the wheelhouse he passed forward and jumping upon the rail called all hands to see him go. Hurriedly exclaiming, "God Almighty have mercy on my unfortunate soul," he leaped overboard and rapidly passed astern, before anyone recovered from their surprise at such an act. As he passed astern he shouted "stop the ship, stop the ship!" but before a boat was about twenty-six years of age, and leaves a wife in Greenwich street. Capt. Watson states him to be a sober man, and can assign no reason for so strange a suicide.

Deceased.—The Right Hon. Elizabeth Jerningham, with w of the seventh Baron Stafford, in the peerage of Great Britain, died at Westway Hall, in the county of Northampton, on the 10th of November. Her ladyship was one of the three daughters of the late Richard Eaton, Esq., of Baltimore, (granddaughters of Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, the last surviving signer of the Declaration of Independence), who married English peers, viz. the late Dower Marchioness of Wellesley and the Duchess of Leeds. Lady Stafford was married May 25, 1838, and became a widow October 4, 1851.

Unhappy Effects of an Ill-Advised Marriage.—The Chicago Journal tells of a Mrs. Bows, who married against her will at her parent's solicitation, lived a short time with her husband, left him, corresponding with a young man whom she knew before marriage, but he disappointed her, she committed suicide, in despair, by taking two over doses of laudanum. She had previously resorted to the intoxicating cup to drown her distress.

David Ridenour, tried at Hagerstown, Md., for killing Hiram Popp, has been convicted of murder in the second degree.

A lock of the hair of George Washington is on exhibition in Patterson, N. J.

Later from Mexico.

Settlement of the English Difficulty.—An arrival at New York from Vera Cruz brings news that the English difficulty had been arranged in the city of Mexico on the 14th November. The Mexican government has submitted to all and every condition asked by the British Minister—Mr. Biron will be reinstated as British Minister at Mexcaltan.

The Mexican man of war steamer Donacota, commanded by Capt. Nudes, which lately left a Mexican port under very mysterious circumstances, and was presumed to have gone on a piratical cruise, is thought to be still cruising in the Gulf, though the general impression was in Vera Cruz, that it was Nudes's intention to join Walker in Nicaragua.

In Mexico the war waged by the government against the rebellion at Puebla, instigated by the clergy, was presented at the last accounts so vigorously that the capture of the city was inevitable. General Alvarez had offered the aid of five thousand troops. The constituent assembly had nearly completed the revision of the constitution.

The British government had presented its ultimatum, and required an answer in eight days. On expiration of that period another day was granted, on account of the Minister of Foreign Relations being sick. A minister ad interim had resumed the negotiations; and at the last accounts the matter was still unsettled. An abortive attempt at insurrection had been made in Guanajuato, under the instigation of the priests. The multitude attacked the barracks, but were beaten off and dispersed.

A friar named Mercer had been exiled for his part in the affair. Santa Anna has published in New Granada a manifesto against Comagfort, his government and policy.

Important to Betting Men.—The Supreme Court of Ohio and South Carolina have lately decided that the losing party in a wager may recover from the stakeholder the money he may have deposited with him, although the latter, after the determination of the wager, had, by the order of the depositor, paid the money over to the winner. This decision of the court is destined to effect an entire revolution in the betting world.

A Negro Hymnist.—Choice of Colors.—The St. Louis Leader, of Nov. 27th, says: A thick-lipped, flat-nosed negro, black as the ace of spades, was arraigned before the Recorder yesterday, on charge of bigamy, the plaintiff being his first wife, a white woman, whom he married in New York. He is now on one steamer and she is on another. A few weeks ago he deserted his white love, and married in due form of law, another wife, of his own complexion. When the case came up for examination yesterday morning, the first wife was offered as a witness, the counsel for the defense objected on two points of law, which comport together rather strangely. The first was that, being the wife of the defendant, she was not a competent witness; and the other, that being a white woman, our laws did not recognize the marriage as legal, and there was, therefore, no cause for action. The lawyers not having the books at hand to settle the doubtful points of law, the court continued the case until the afternoon.

In the meantime the parties made an amicable arrangement of the matter by the ebony husband agreeing to give himself to his first love, provided she would withdraw her complaint. On being asked of the Court for its withdrawal, it was granted, inasmuch as the offense was committed in another State, and the law could not compel a wife to testify against her husband.

Factitious Concocting Crime.—The New York Police Gazette, speaking of the late arrest of burglars in that city, says: "The facilities which the thieves of New York have for committing crime are almost beyond belief. Their organization is complete. In searching Minnie's house after his escape, the police discovered a number of confidential letters which he had received from all parts of the country. These letters it would be highly injurious to publish, as they implicate respectable merchants and West and parties in this city, who are supposed to be beyond suspicion. The select showed the facility afforded thieves in disposing of their property. There were also letters from the owner of a noted offence in Fourth street."

In perusing these letters carefully, it was also discovered that this gang, with which Moore was connected, had mechanics and laborers in their employ, who furnish them with a trail and remote description of the houses they were to work upon. There were also found a number of diagrams of stores and dwellings of an immense number of houses in this city, where the various apartments were laid out, and, if a store, where the safe or safes were deposited, if a dwelling house, where the money or silver plate was located. Who furnished the thieves with these diagrams? There is not a store of these worth breaking into that is well known to the burglars as the owners themselves. Even the very locks on the doors are known, yet no impression has been made with wax. Who gives information of this character? New York is the money of thieves; no police, however effective, can afford adequate protection.

A Life Office.—A German named Schindler Hannes has been speculating during the past summer in the logs that have died at the distilleries in the vicinity of Easton, Pa., skinning them and frying out the fat, as was supposed, for chandlery purposes, and recently transported some of the fat obtained from these diseased hogs to Newark, New Jersey, and disposed of to the proprietors of that city. He was arrested and convicted of the felony, but was allowed to go free on the payment of a fine, and the giving a pledge to do so no more. The Newark Express from which these facts are taken, thinks a punishment too bad for such a crime, and few, we think, will be disposed to contest the opinion.

Children in the Gold Region.—A census of the city of Marysville, California, just taken, gives the number of children there at 503 between the ages of four and eighteen years, and of infants under the age of four years 300, making altogether over 800 children. Pretty good for a California town, where, but a few years ago, the population was nearly all men. In fact, it appears that society is becoming permanent there, large numbers of the adventurers having returned with their families from their visits to their old homes in the Atlantic States.

Telegraph to Cuba.—It is stated that parties have been for some time in correspondence with the Cuban and Spanish authorities for the privilege of laying a telegraph line between Cuba and the United States. It is proposed to lay a cable from the point of Cape Sable, the extreme southern point of Florida, to Havana, the distance being a little over seventy miles; about the same stretch as that across the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

Certainly a Good Reason for Discontinuing the Paper.—The Warsaw (Missouri) Democrat has the following:

"We strike the names of two of our subscribers from our books this week, who have been recently hung in Texas. We do this because we are not advised, as yet, of their present locality."

Slave Excitement in Tennessee.
CINCINNATI, Dec. 13.—The Evansville Journal is informed by gentlemen direct from Tennessee, that on the 9th the whole region from Memphis through Clarksville, and Dover, on the Cumberland river, was in a state of the greatest alarm, in regard to the movements of the slave population. The jails in all the counties were crowded with the arrested blacks. The county courts had been assembled in each county, and vigilance committees and patrols appointed for each neighborhood and township. Night men negroes had been hung at Dover, making fifteen in all. No overt act has been committed, but the proof of insurrectionary design is said to be conclusive.

Terrible Accident at the Milltholm Coal Pits.—A most heart-rending accident occurred at the Milltholm Coal Pits in Chesterfield county, Va., on Friday, by which eleven men lost their lives, and two others were nearly dead when recovered. The Richmond Dispatch says:

"This calamity was caused by the breaking in of a large body of water from one or more old, and deserted pits into the new one, by which the laborers were immediately submerged and drowned. Some few years since the company, having exhausted their old pits, sunk a new shaft seven hundred feet deep, in the immediate neighborhood, and since then have been steadily deepening their diggings by inclined planes until they have gone several hundred feet below the main shaft. About two o'clock on Friday morning, whilst one of the negro men was standing near the main shaft, the other hands being in the workings several hundred feet below him, he heard the sudden gushing of water beneath, and, becoming alarmed, immediately sounded the signal bell above for aid. As soon as the engine could be fired and steam got up, one or two of the miners immediately descended the shaft, and found at the bottom the man who had given the signal, standing in water up to his arm pits and nearly dead from cold and alarm. He was taken above as soon as possible, and some time after another of the unfortunate creatures was rescued, the water continuing to rise. Of those killed seven were slaves."

Lined Fever in Kansas.—Land speculators appear to have got on a full head of steam in Kansas, and we may soon expect to hear of an explosion. A letter from Lawrenceworth says:

"A lot containing 50 acres, lying half a mile from town, sold at private sale a day or two since for \$11,000! One of 55 acres for \$12,000. One of 16 acres for \$3,000. Single lots 24 feet by 110 are selling from \$200 to \$2,500. Small office buildings rent for \$500 per year."

The Japan Pea is much commended by Mr. Thomas Maslin, of Monroe, Harb. county, Virginia. He says that from six Japan peas sent him in 1824, which were not cultivated in a way to give much hope of success, the product the first season was 7,350, or an average of 1,225 to each stalk. The next year he planted two ounces of the beans, many of which were destroyed in their growth by the cut-worm, but the product was about five bushels, after the family had used what had been wanted in the green state. He further remarks:

"They grow up in a stiff stalk about the size of a man's finger, and throw out branches from the ground up, and every branch is completely covered with pods, which contain three or four peas, and form a bush nearly as large as a four barrel. When green they are about the size and shape of a corn bean. I counted some stalks this fall that had 2,500 to 3,000 peas, and have seen as much as one hundred pods upon a branch not a foot long. I have no doubt but they will yield five times as much per acre as any other grain or vegetable I have ever seen. They are very fine for table use, either green or dry, but particularly so when dry, and have no doubt but they will be valuable for stock, as my fowls and the rats eat them in preference to corn."

Cranberries.—Elias Needham, Esq., of West Danvers, has a lot of upland bordering upon the Danvers railroad, containing five-eighths of an acre. Upon this, some five or six years since, he set out cranberry plants, and has cultivated them with great care. This year he picked ninety-seven bushels of excellent cranberries, which he sold for four dollars per bushel; and besides these there are some ten bushels of damaged berries. From trees on the same land he picked fourteen barrels of apples, which he sold for four dollars per barrel; making the gross income, from five-eighths of an acre, four hundred and forty-four dollars.

Catching Whales by Steam.—In Scotland it is proposed to fit out steamers instead of ships to engage in the whale trade. The Philadelphia Ledger, in speaking of this fact, says:

"It is but three or four years since the most has been in use. This saves much trouble and many lives. After the harpoon and line are once attached to him the whale is fatally wounded, if not literally blown to pieces by the explosion of gunpowder in the deep sound made by the lance. Now it is proposed to employ steam in the pursuit, which will doubtless pay largely, as so much more of the surface of the ocean can be searched in quest of them, and when once perceived they will rarely escape."

Silk in Kentucky.—A few counties in Kentucky, in common with several in Tennessee, Indiana, Ohio, &c., grow the mulberry and produce raw silk to a small extent. It has been very successfully demonstrated, especially in Tennessee and Kentucky, that this crop will pay better than three-fourths of all other farm productions; but owing to the recalcitrance of the "unscientific farmer," and ignorance of the rural population as to the management of the worms, the lightness of the larva, and the quickness and certainty of the return, silk raising is not adopted generally among the crops of these several States.

Another New State.—The territory of Minnesota will take steps this winter for admission into the Union as a State. Gen. Shields and Mr. Rice will be the Senators, it is supposed.

Further from Niagara.

New York, Dec. 15.—The steamship Tennessee arrived here this morning from Niagara. The account brought by her of General Walker's movements are substantially the same as those telegraphed from Charleston on Saturday. She brings on papers, and our intelligence is furnished by the power of the steamer Tennessee.

General Walker had fought several successful battles since the departure of the last steamer. He had, however, on account of the sickness prevailing at Grand Rapids, found it necessary to evacuate and burn that city, having first removed the sick and wounded to Onitsept. He was at Virgin Bay, awaiting the arrival of reinforcements, when he would attack Rivars.

The naval engagement before reported took place in the harbor of San Juan, between the Niagara gunboat and twenty-eight men, and the Costa Rican brig, with six nine-pounders and a hundred and fourteen men. The latter was blown up, and forty of her crew rescued. The Costa Rican brig had on board a large supply of slaves, ammunition and specie for the allied army.

Arrest of a Colored Preacher for Tampering with Slaves.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 15.—On Saturday morning last Rev. Wm. Anderson, a colored preacher of the Methodist denomination, was captured on board the steamer Telegraph, with a carpet bag filled with incendiary documents. He had also been engaged in running off slaves about Charleston. The documents in his possession implicated distinguished northerners. He was taken yesterday to Carrollton, where \$500 reward had been offered for him.

The Slave Insurrection.

NASHVILLE, Dec. 10.—The city council of this city have passed a law directing the employment of an additional police force, day and night; forbidding negro schools and negro preaching; forbidding all assemblages of negroes after sundown; authorizing the arrest of free negroes from other counties, and the arrest of free resident negroes if found in suspicious circumstances. A great deal of uneasiness is felt in the city as well as in the country.

Activity of the Slave Trade.

By conversation with a gentleman lately returned from the Coast of Africa, that while near the mouth of the Congo he learned from good authority that there were thirty vessels, principally Portuguese, or sailing under that character, along the coast of that river, waiting human cargoes. Shuttled by the thick growth which abounds there, these pirates upon humanity are safe from observation by vessels of war outside, they have confederates upon the lookout near the mouth of the river, to warn of the vicinity of national vessels, and when the coast is clear they select a dark night and a fair wind, and escape clear of the land. It is said the English government have a steamer on the coast, and that a certain Yankee Captain, with a fast brig, assumes himself in sailing round her upon a wind; that what is wanted is an American steamer, capable of sailing fourteen miles an hour. With such a vessel our informant agrees to pay for every slave which Portuguese or Yankees can steal from that part of the coast.—N. Y. Times

Surprise Parties.

As "parties" are being held almost nightly, and the system of surprise parties is growing in popularity, we will give those concerned in such frolicsome performances the benefit of an incident which they may take as a hint, chronicled in the Albany Knickerbocker:

The evening before yesterday, a very unpleasant incident occurred at one of these parties. A merchant who has heretofore held a respectable position in society was selected by some friends to call upon. It was a surprise party, indeed, to all concerned. They found the husband insensible from the effects of liquor, lying on the hall stairs, and his wife, with a bruised face and a black eye, bathing his temples with ice water. How many such scenes occur unknown to the world.

Statistics of Intemperance.

Judge Capron, at the Union temperance meeting, held in the Tabernacle, on Thursday, stated as the result of his own investigation, that in New York city there are 15,000 dram shops and 400,000 drunkards, at the very least estimation; each of these drink two gills of intoxicating liquors every day, being equal to 800,000, or 800 barrels per day; 300,000 barrels in a year. This quantity would make a reservoir 300 feet long, 30 feet wide, and 52 feet deep, equal to 3,744,000 cubic feet, and could float four large ships in full sail. At \$30 per barrel it amounts to \$24,000,000. 60,000 children never enter the school. During the last year 60,000 arrests have been made, and 42,000 convictions. At the court of special sessions during the past year, 6,000 cases were tried, of which there were 4,200 convictions. Not more than 24 of the subjects of these trials were sober when arrested. Not more than 194 who were habitually sober persons.—N. Y. Tribune.

A Lucky Musket.

A blind beggar, who used to be the streets of Rochester, N. Y., with a pale, sickly little daughter, has fallen heir to an estate in Wales, said to be worth \$1,000,000. A prominent legal firm in that city is now engaged in making out the necessary papers.

Winter Weather.

At Dubuque, Iowa, it is stated, snow has fallen to an unusual depth in many places drifted for miles to the depth of fourteen or fifteen feet. The streams are frozen over hard and fast—and the teams pass over them with as much safety as though the ice was granite rock.

Every Reader.

Every reader will please to take the advertisement descriptive of Mr. Saml. P. Child, and send for the printed catalogue of all our Illustrated Works. To the minutest in the great art of painting, we would say that we present a scheme for every man, for better than all the gold mines of California and Australia. Any person wishing to embark in the most successful and profitable business of the age, for \$500 will receive a complete course of instruction, (at whole-sale prices), carefully prepared, and directed, affording a very liberal prospect to the agent for his trouble. With these he will be able to ascertain the most valuable and profitable mode of success, post paid, ROBT. SEARS, Publisher, 121 William street, New York.

Terrific Explosion at Rhodes.

The Atlantic brought us a brief announcement that a awful explosion had occurred in the island of Rhodes, by which about nearly five hundred lives were lost. The Presse d'Orient publishes a letter which gives some of the details of the destruction of a part of the town of Rhodes by the explosion of the powder magazine:

"In the afternoon of the 16th of November, Rhodes was visited by a most violent thunderstorm, and several houses were struck by lightning and more or less injured. Suddenly, a tremendous explosion was heard; the ground shook as from the effect of an earthquake, and windows were smashed in every direction. The explosion was followed by two others, and a dense black smoke arose. It was after a time ascertained that the lightning had fallen on the church of St. John, and had penetrated into the subterranean vaults underneath, which was a depot for gunpowder, and in which an immense quantity of that commodity had recently been placed. It is impossible to depict the horror of the scene. Not a house was left standing in the whole quarter of the city near the church, and that building itself was completely levelled with the ground. The quarter was the richest and handsomest in the town, and not a vestige of it now remains. Disfigured bodies were lying about on the ground, and the groans of the dying were heard on every side. Had prompt and immediate assistance been given, there is no doubt that many lives might have been saved; but every one was thrown into such consternation by the suddenness of the catastrophe, that but few had presence of mind enough left to undertake the painful task. Night soon arrived, and from some strange motives of safety, which are inexplicable under such circumstances, the gates were closed, and the operations for assistance were for a time suspended. Mr. Campbell, the English Consul, having assembled some workmen, had the gates again opened, and proceeded to the scene of the disaster, and, as well as they could, cleared away the ruins, particularly at the places where the groans of perishing still living were the most distinctly heard. This work was one of great difficulty, for the rain fell in such torrents that it was impossible to keep a torch burning.

At daylight next morning more efficient means were organized. Several dead bodies were cut out, and two young girls of eighteen, and a child of seven, were afterwards extricated alive. These and three or four others, who were saved on the previous night, are all that survive out of a population of between 400 or 500, who were in the quarter at the time of the explosion. Only about one hundred and fifty of the bodies have yet been found, and they are all so deeply buried under the ruins. Only two Christians were killed, the quarter being inhabited by Turks. The family of the Mel Moudir Perley Mfandi, composed of eighteen persons, have all perished. His mother, his wife and his daughter, were found about 500 yards from their house. Some idea of the force of the explosion may be formed from the fact that a barge in the harbor was sunk by a quantity of stones falling on her, and beating a hole through her bottom, and by a sailor being killed by a stone striking him in the head at a distance of more than half a mile from the spot.

From the Philadelphia News of Tuesday.

A Celtic Harp.—Yesterday morning bright and early, Patrick Mooney, not yet sober, who the night before, quite surly, filled the streets with noisy loquacity, had a hearing by the Mayor, sitting on the stool of justice: "May it please the Court, yer honor," said Patrick, with a faint voice—"What's the charge I've bin doin'—that's a lager-headed spalpeen—the star-coated man with billies, should seize how'd a decent feller, like myself, who stan's before ye—drag him to the City watch-house, where they forced him in the black hole, where he couldn't eat a cracker or a half-pence worth of whiskey? Faith, an'shure, I'll just now tell ye: I was out to call on Biddy—Biddy dear, my heart's true darlin'—lamin' on a big black lamp-post, where I went to scrannde her. By my soul, the thing went nicely, till these spalpeens came and seized me! I had caught a fat young pug, sir, thinkin' it a fine flutina, placed his head beneath my surcoat, and commenced to chew its tail, sir, spradin' music out to Biddy, when these spalpeens came and seized me; seized me roughly by the collar, placed the bloody nippers on me, and the pig run home like a scared rat. Now, yer honor, what is the charge? Be as easy as you can, sir, for ye know I hate the natives, an' I hate these dirty spalpeens, who have brought me here before ye. I go in for equality of justice, temperate men and measures, Irish penalties, pigs and whiskey. If ye'll just be as easy with me, by the spirit of St. Patrick, I'll not lean against a lamp-post, where these spalpeens' eyes can see me, I'll not bite a decent pig's tail for a scrannde to Biddy, and be jabbers. I'll vote for ye, if ye ever run for Mayor." But the Mayor, stern, and rigid, said poor Patrick he should fine him—fine him for unruly conduct—"Oo, swate Biddy," Patrick shouted, "ye one and pay the money for me, or ye'll shure, to prison, where he cannot get a drop of Irish whiskey to console him, in the hour of tribulation!"

Married.

On the 10th inst., by the Rev. Dr. Henry B. Withers, in the city of New York, Mr. James M. Child, of New York, and Miss Mary M. Child, of New York, were united in the holy bonds of matrimony. The bride was attended by her mother, Mrs. M. Child, and the bridesmaids were Misses M. Child, of New York, and Misses M. Child, of New York. The groom was attended by his father, Mr. J. M. Child, and the best man was Mr. J. M. Child. The ceremony was performed at the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. M. Child, in the city of New York.

Died.

On the 4th inst., in Butler township, Mr. J. M. Child, of New York, died, aged 70 years. He was a native of New York, and had resided in Butler township for many years. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was a very pious and upright man. He is survived by his wife, Mrs. J. M. Child, and several children. The funeral services were held on the 6th inst., at the residence of the deceased, and were attended by a large number of friends.

An Apprentice.

Will be taken at this office. He must be of industrious habits, and of good moral character. None other need apply.

CHINESE REVOLUTION—THE PRESENT POSTURE OF AFFAIRS.

The North China Herald contains an extended article from Rev. W. A. P. Martin, dated Ningbo, April 17, 1856, in which a very interesting account is given of the origin of the present revolutionary movement, and the successes and the subsequent reverses which attended the insurgent force, and proceeds to show that the ground once lost by them is now being rapidly regained. The exultation of the Imperialists was of short duration. In predicting the certain downfall of the Manchou dynasty the writer remarks:

"This is a gloomy prospect for those who have witnessed the horrible carnage of Chinese warfare, and disheartening to those mere 'outs' who are struggling with the fluctuations of a crippled commerce, in hope that returning peace will indemnify them for their present losses. But while the bloody tragedy may be reduced to its minimum length by the triumph (not likely to be very speedy) of the Nanking insurgents, nothing is more certain than that any attempt of a foreign government to restore peace by aiding the Manchous to suppress the rebellion, would protract the struggle, aggravate the calamity of the Chinese, and harm the permanent interest of foreigners. For no man who is acquainted with China can doubt that the domination of the Manchou sovereigns is about to be shattered, and that the empire will be without any influence, either of love or fear, by which to control their subjects, powerless to repress the pirates who ravage the coast, and the banditti who infest many parts of the interior, till the Empire were even tranquilized by the powerful intervention of some foreign nation, they would be utterly impotent to maintain it in that condition."

Mr. Martin says, with mortification, that nearly all the foreigners engaged against the insurgents are Americans, and protests against his countrymen participating in the strife going on in that empire. Their efforts, he says, cannot be followed by any permanent success. The Emperor had summoned the assistance of seven tribes of Moslems, but this measure would only arouse more fully the national animosity of the Chinese.

BATARD TAYLOR.

W. N. P. Willis, in his very entertaining "Idlewild" letters to *The Home Journal*, gave us last week a very choice bit of gossip touching Batard Taylor, and the way people love him. He is now abroad on one of his adventurous journeys to the North of Europe, and in a recent letter to *The Tribune*, dated at Gotha in Germany, he describes a property of his own, speaking of it as "my German home"—the home which friendship provided for me. "The description is in the highest degree captivating. The pleasant town of Gotha, situated on the undulating table-land at the foot of the Thuringian hills, one thousand feet above the level of the sea, is one of the most quiet in Germany. The sight of a tourist is unusual here, and you will find the old heartiness and simplicity of German home life in all its purity."

Batard Taylor had formed the acquaintance and friendship of a German gentleman who had been his traveling companion in the East. They were together in scenes far remote from both their homes; and their acquaintance, brief as it was, was yet knit by unusual associations and by a sympathy that had been reciprocally complete. They parted each to his own home, and without the promise of correspondence; and it was some time before Batard heard from his German friend. The letter when it came, was the formal conveyance to him of an estate to belong to him and to his heirs—a free gift, and given irreversibly as a pledge and token of friendship. The ground—were complete and the house furnished. In order that it should be no burden to the new owner, the giver added that it should be taken care of by him as long as he lived. It was the property of Batard Taylor whenever he should come, and it was his if he never came.

Extraordinary News from Utah—Judicial Charge against Polygamy.

At the July term of the First Judicial district Court of Utah Territory, held at Genoa, in Carson county, Judge Drummond charged the grand jury very forcibly and earnestly upon the subject of polygamy, declaring it a barbarous, inhuman and criminal institution.

Smuggling Milk in the "Original Packagers."

"It is said that Mr. Secretary Galtier, in framing his reciprocity tariff with Canada, made the 'duty' on milk so light, that the farmers on the royal borders, instead of milking their cows at home and sending the milk in cans into the States, find it more economical to drive their cows over, milk them on the American side, and then drive them back again. They commute a few dollars over the bridge for a very moderate consideration. The story is a good one, of the sort."

Look out for a Change of Fashion.

A Paris letter says:—At present there is at the Imperial Court an organized resistance against the small bonnets now worn by the ladies. It is wished to give them a circumference more in harmony with that of the crinolines. This is what some of the genius have appeared in velvet hats, with large brims, in the English style, called *chapeau de l'alliance*.

Editorial Notice.

The following insertion was recently doubled on a sign on Main street:

"I am sorry to hear that you are not well."

"I am sorry to hear that you are not well."

"I am sorry to hear that you are not well."

"I am sorry to hear that you are not well."

"I am sorry to hear that you are not well."

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"I am sorry to hear that you are not well."

"I am sorry to hear that you are not well."

"I am sorry to hear that you are not well."

R. R. R.—ALMOST DEAD.

Some of the most heart-rending scenes daily take place in our great cities. Amidst the most severe suffering and afflictions of poverty and disease, there sometimes appear a helping hand. On one of the coldest nights of the bitter cold winter of 1855, a poor fellow, who was nearly frozen to death, was picked up out of Broadway, and taken to the 8th Ward Station-house. Poorly and "dying," had driven him to the streets for shelter, becoming weak with hunger, and dispirited with his miseries, he unconsciously fell to sleep, and had not his absolute and dangerous situation been noticed by some kind passenger on the street, "a coarser verdict" would have been, "Frozen to death." Fortunately, however, for the poor fellow, there was some life in him.—Railway's Ready Relief was applied, some poured down his throat, and his body rubbed vigorously with it. It soon brought back the warmth to his veins, and set it circling headlong. It refreshed and invigorated him, and the poor fellow, of disheartened mortality, was now more alive and healthy man. For Climbings, Frost Bites, Frozen Limbs, Railway's Ready Relief is a sovereign remedy.

DRESDEN, WEEKLY CO. TENN., Dec. 31, 1855. J. J. PATTI, GARDINER, of the above place, do publish, that for many years I have been afflicted with Rheumatism, and on the evening of December 20th, 1855, while walking in my yard, I felt with great violence on the knee, bruising the knee very badly. I further certify that on the above day, Dr. John J. Bonfield, a traveling agent of Railway & Co., arrived at this place, and bearing of my illness, and the terrible complaint, he applied Railway's Ready Relief, which I did, and IN A VERY SHORT TIME the pain ceased, the swelling abated, and I am now able to walk without the use of my cane, free from pain. I have tried several other remedies, but found no relief. In cases of extreme pain, Railway's Ready Relief is far preferable to all other remedies; if any one doubts the truth of this certificate, let them call on me at my residence, or write to me at Dresden, Tenn., and I will give them full information.

J. J. PATTI, GARDINER. For years Mr. Gardiner had suffered from torturing pains of Rheumatism. He was unable to walk without the help of a stick. On the 20th of December he first tried the R. R. Relief—on the 31st he could walk without any aid and free from pain. Let all who are crippled or bed ridden, think of this.

Solely for sale by A. D. Buehler, Druggist, Gaitersburg.

ELECTION.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders of the GETTYSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY, that an Election will be held, for a President and Twelve Directors for the ensuing year, at the Court-house in the Borough of Gettysburg, on Monday the 12th day of January, 1857, between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock, P. M.

There will be a meeting of the Stockholders on the same day, and at the same place, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

DAVID WILLIS, Sec'y.

N. B. No stockholder is entitled, legally, to a vote at the above election, who is in arrears on any of the Installments of Stock which have been called in by the Company.

Littlestown Railroad Election.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an Election for President and Twelve Directors, to manage the affairs of the "Littlestown Railroad Company," during the ensuing year, will be held at the house of Joseph Barker, in Littlestown, on MONDAY the 12th day of January next. All persons interested in the making of this Road are invited to attend.

By order of the Board of Commissioners, Littlestown, Dec. 22.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Legatees and other persons concerned, that the ADMINISTRATION ACCOUNTS hereinafter mentioned will be presented at the Orphans' Court of Adams county, for confirmation and allowance, on Monday the 19th day of January next, viz: (These are a portion of those to be presented.)

No. 247. The first account of Josiah Cook, Administrator of the estate of Jesse Cook, deceased.
No. 203. The first account of Margaret Grammer, Executrix of the last will and testament of Benjamin Grammer, deceased.
No. 209. The second and final account of David E. Hollinger, one of the Administrators of the estate of Tempest Wilson, deceased.
No. 210. The final account of Samuel Durbin, Executor of the last will and testament of Joseph Miller, deceased.
No. 213. The second account of John B. McPherson, acting Executor of the last will and testament of John Duncan, deceased.
No. 214. The first and final account of Levi Pitzer, Administrator of the estate of John B. Pitzer, deceased.

WM. F. WALTER, Register.
For DANIEL PLANK, Deputy.
Register's Office, Gettysburg, Dec. 22, 1856.

Tavern License.

THE following application to keep a Public House of Entertainment in the County of Adams, has been filed in my office with the requisite number of signatures, and will be presented at the Court of Quarter Sessions, on the 19th of January next:

ISAAC BYERS, Franklin Township.

J. J. BALDWIN, Clerk Q. S.

Dec. 22.

The Great Family Weekly Paper.

THE NEW YORK LEADER has now attained the extraordinary circulation of one hundred and thirty thousand copies. The LEADER is devoted to popular literature, original tales, sketches, poetry, essays, gossip and current news, and maintains a high moral tone. It is everywhere acknowledged to be the best family paper in the world. Hence its extraordinary and unbroken popularity. Mr. Bonner, the Proprietor of the LEADER, employs the best talent in the country, and is sending out more than one hundred copies of the LEADER to the best families. Such writers as Henry Form, Sylvanus Cobb, Jr., and Emerson, are permanently engaged on it, and all writers for the LEADER are paid for their services. For a list of names of subscribers, or for a list of those who are desirous of becoming subscribers, apply to Mr. J. J. Baldwin, Clerk of the Court, or to Mr. J. J. Baldwin, Clerk of the Court.

THE NEW YORK LEADER.

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ROBERT BONNER, Publisher of the New York Leader, 44 Nassau Street, New York.

N. B.—New is a good time to subscribe, as the LEADER is now in its 10th year, and its popularity is increasing every day.

The LEADER is published every day, except on Sundays and holidays.

Dec. 22.

COUNTING-HOUSE ALMANAC

For 1857.

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1857.						
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Prevailing Epidemics.

It will be well for the public to observe that two or three fatal malarial now prevail to a considerable extent in different parts of the country. This season of the year, as is well known, is peculiarly favorable to the dissemination of certain classes of epidemic disease, and all necessary and possible precautions should be taken to guard against them. In addition to the largely increased mortality by consumption and kindred diseases, which never fail to attend the cold season, the health lists of New York and Philadelphia for last week show an alarming percentage of scarlet fever, and in the former city of small pox also. Forty-one deaths are shown in each city by the former disease, and twelve deaths by small pox in one of them. We also observe that of forty-six deaths in Newark, N. J., last week, nineteen were by scarlet fever alone, and in Monroe, Virginia, there are seventeen persons down with small pox. In addition to these instances of prevalent epidemic disease, we notice that sixty-six children out of a school of less than one hundred in Steubenville, Ohio, are down with that distressing scourge to the young, the measles.

We only group these various instances in widely separated points to impress caution upon our readers. Much is done to secure safety by timely prevention, and experience and information avail us nothing, if they do not produce action. Very little exertion may exempt from afflictions which nothing can remedy when they have reached us. And no head of a family should fail to use such simple preventives as all are agreed will conduce to the health of those under his or her charge. Among these we venture to suggest the most important are the simple—framed clothing, ventilating without draught, and cleanliness of person and premises. The most necessary subjects for these precautions are children and servants.

Horrible Indian Outrage.

A Chippewa Indian Burned by the Sioux.—The St. Paul (Minnesota) Pioneer has the following:

A party of Sioux Indians captured, a few days previous to the 23d, near Glencoe, a Chippewa Indian. The Indians in council determined, after retaining the Chippewa in their possession several days, to burn him. Accordingly, on Sunday, the 23d, the Sioux, numbering some seven hundred warriors, took the Chippewa to a point on Buffalo Creek, near Glencoe, and there burned him to death.

Our informant derived his information from a steamer, who was passing near the spot selected for the terrible outrage, with a wagon loaded with dry goods. All efforts made by him to save the Chippewa were futile. He represents that the Chippewa met all the horrid tortures inflicted on him by the Sioux with the greatest indifference. He was burned at a slow fire, and lingered several hours before he expired. When the steamer passed, the Indian was tied to a stake, and the slow fire by which he was destroyed had but partially consumed his feet and ankles. While tied to the stake the Indian was scalped and otherwise mutilated.

It is supposed this outrage was committed by the Sioux in revenge for the horrible murder of Dakota women, in the fall, near Las Gu Parle.

The Tennessee Insurrection.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 17.—The city council of Clarksville, Tennessee, have instructed the Recorder to notify the Iron masters and other owners of slaves, that no slave will be permitted to come to the city to remain more than two hours, unless accompanied by some responsible white person, under a penalty of twenty lashes. Slaves having master's passes are exempted.

Persons having slaves going to or from Christmas festivities, are not to allow them to pass through Clarksville unless some respectable white person will keep them together, and not allow them to mingle with the negroes at Clarksville.

At Gallatin, Tennessee, some twenty-five or thirty negroes have been arrested suspected of being concerned in the conspiracy. The citizens have appointed a committee to examine the matter.

Kansas Affairs.

President Pierce's Kansas policy seems to be shaping itself with a view to the acquisition of future popularity at the North. He has removed the infamous Judge Leconte from his official position. Marshal Donaldson has also been superseded by Col. Spencer, formerly of Newark, Ohio; and Col. Titus, the military tool of the Border Ruffians, is going to join Walker in Nicaragua.

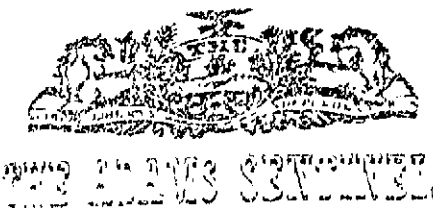
It is said that a number of Buford's men, and other vagabonds in Kansas, will accompany him. Some time since, thirty-one of the Free State prisoners, some of whom had been sentenced to the penitentiary, made their escape from the jail at Topeka. We now have the pleasure of announcing the escape of nine others. The guard got drunk, and they walked off. Says the correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, "Gov. Geary seems to have repented that he ever had these men arrested, and would have been glad if he could have found some plausible way of getting rid of them before now. His policy now seems to be to permit them to escape in small parties at intervals, and I presume that in two or three weeks more the 'prison of the hundred' will be without a single occupant."

Removal of Judge Leconte and Marshal Donaldson of Kansas—Their Successors Appointed.—WASHINGTON, Dec. 17th.—The truth of the rumor of the removal of Judge Leconte to the President to the Senate of James O. Harrison, of Kentucky, as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Kansas. The removal was contemplated at least forty days ago, and of which it is said, Judge Leconte was aware, but up to this time no notice has been heard from him in relation to official contest. The recent proofs and representations of Gov. Geary described the course of the administration in the premises.

Wm. Spencer has likewise been nominated as Marshal for Kansas, vice Marshal Donaldson, removed.

Thomas Cunningham, of Pennsylvania, has also been appointed Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Kansas, in the place of Judge Barrill, deceased.

Constitutional laws on the Kentucky Bank have made their appearance.



CLIPPY CURE:

MONDAY, DEC. 22, 1856.

We learn from Harrisburg, that Jacob M. Haldean, Esq., of that borough, died suddenly, of apoplexy, on Monday evening last. The attack occurred at his residence about 8 o'clock in the evening, while he was engaged reading a letter. He was about 75 years of age, and probably the wealthiest citizen in this section of Pennsylvania, leaving an estate which is estimated at not less than \$1,500,000.

A detachment of U. S. Dragoons, 260 in number, left the Carlisle Barracks on Tuesday last, in a special train for the West. They were under the command of Capt. King, and their destination is a post in Texas.

The shipment of specie from the port of New York, for the last week, is set down at \$1,820,039 \$0, which added to the exportation previously reported, runs up to between THIRTY SIX and THIRTY-SEVEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS sent out of the country in the past year!

Important Questions.

A case is now being argued in the Supreme Court of the United States, at Washington, which, remarks the National Intelligencer, involves questions of much political interest. They are—

First. Whether a free black man is a citizen of the United States, so as to be competent to sue in the Courts of the United States.

Second. Whether a slave carried voluntarily by his master into a free State, and returning voluntarily with his master to his home, is a free man by virtue of such temporary residence; and,

Thirdly. Whether the eighth section of the Missouri act of 1820, prohibiting slavery north of latitude 36° 30', is constitutional or not.

The Slave Trade.

In the House of Representatives of the United States, on Monday last, some animated scenes were enacted, says the National Intelligencer, in reference to a resolution offered by Mr. Etheridge, of Tennessee, in condemnation of all suggestions and propositions for a renewal of the slave trade. The rules were suspended to allow a consideration of the resolution, by a vote of 140 to 53.

Mr. Orr, of S. Carolina, suggested a substitute, declaring it inexpedient to alter the laws prohibiting the slave trade; but, objection being made, the substitute was not considered. Under the operation of the previous question Mr. Etheridge's resolution was adopted by a vote of 152 to 57, several members insisting upon accompanying their votes with explanatory remarks in despite of the rules. Many Southern members who voted against the proposition declared their decided repugnance to a revival of the slave trade, but seemed not disposed to favor the introduction of the subject into the House. Mr. Orr then, under a suspension of the rules, obtained leave to introduce a resolution declaring it inexpedient, unwise, and contrary to the settled policy of the United States to repeal the law prohibiting the African slave trade; and this resolution, after some incidental remarks, received the decisive vote of 153 to 53. This may be deemed an extinguisher of all further discussion of this topic in the National Councils, and as embodying the sentiment of the country at large.

The freight-house and passenger depot of the Hudson River Railroad, at East Albany, were destroyed by fire on the 14th. The freight depot contained a large amount of country produce and other goods. The loss is estimated at \$150,000.

The late arrest of incendiaries at New York, it was hoped, would put a stop to the destructive fires with which they have been annoyed, but it appears there are still villainous at large amongst them, as an attempt was made, a few days ago, to fire a barn in the place. Fortunately it was discovered in time, and extinguished.

Runaway Blockade of Mexican Ports.—Advice received at New York from Jamaica, by the Tennessee, states that the whole British fleet on that station had been ordered to land itself in readiness to proceed to the Gulf of Mexico, for the purpose of blockading the Mexican ports. The dispatches conveying the sailing orders were daily expected.

It is reported from Washington that the State Department has information of an impending filibustering expedition against Yucatan.

Fatal Practice.—A young boy named Narcissa Burdett, was found dead in bed on the evening of the 18th ult., in Austin, Texas. She was residing with Col. Sibley's family, and had been in the habit of using chloroform to put herself to sleep.

A Modern Capital.—The Boston Medical and Surgical Journal contains a case in the history of Massachusetts, where a child was born with six eyes. It was a healthy boy, well developed in every other respect. There were six eyes in all, but no eyelids.

Effect of the Apprehended Insurrection.—CINCINNATI, Dec. 17.—The latest advices from Cumberland River, in Tennessee, state that 16 in 100 farmers in that region had stopped operations owing to the apprehended insurrection.

Scarlott Fever in Boston.—The Boston papers state that the official reports show an alarming increase in the number of victims to scarlatt fever in that city. During the forty-eight hours ending at noon on Monday returns of the death of sixteen children were made. This is a larger number by far than died during the entire previous week.

Western Duck Trade.—Hogs are unusually scarce at Louisville. The number killed this season, up to Saturday last, was 187,740 head, leaving only 350 in pens. Good hogs readily commanded on Saturday last \$25 per cent, with several sales at 30 cents higher. These prices are unusually paid by the proprietors of pork-houses to secure the killings: from the looks they have been brought at \$9 and under. At St. Louis last week sales were made at 5¢ 2 1/2 and 5¢ 7 1/2, and supply light.

There are no less than thirty-nine candidates for U. S. Senator in Michigan, in place of General Cass.

James McDonald died at Port Stanley, Canada, on the 29th ult., aged 102. His wife, aged 160, still survives.

ATTEMPT AT INCENDIARISM.

Monday morning last was the coldest of the season. We observe that the mercury was 17 degrees below zero, at Cakais, Maine; at Bangor, 15; at St. John's, (N. B.) 11. Here it was 7 above, and on Friday 10 above.

At Altoona, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, the thermometer indicated 17 degrees below zero. The Alleghenies are white with snow.

Bogus Coin.—Carlisle is flooded with spurious coin, so well executed, says the Democrat, as almost to defy detection. The counterfeiters consist of half and quarter dollars, bright and new, with a metallic ring which sounds very like silver. Unlike other bogus coin, they do not feel very greasy to the touch, and are so well calculated to deceive, that many of the merchants have taken them without suspicion. Keep a sharp look-out.

Accidental Tragedy.—John C. Fleming and Henry W. Fleming, sons of Capt. William Fleming, formerly of Cumberland county, but now residing at Moundville, Illinois, were killed on the 11th inst. at the latter place, by a man named Crozier. The deceased each leave a wife and several small children.

The celebrated Dr. Pusey, Professor of Ecclesiastical History in the College at Oxford, England, died a few days ago. He was the originator of the Puseyite party in the Church of England, which took its name from him.

Mrs. Sarah Wilson, wife of Michael Wilson, of Columbia, Pa., whilst engaged at her usual house-work, and in apparent full health, dropped down on Wednesday week, and suddenly expired.

Cold Weather.

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Shocking Accident.

POTTSVILLE, Dec. 18.—A shocking accident occurred last evening, about 6 o'clock, at the house of Mr. Kummer, of this place. A fluid lamp exploded, and the flames communicating to the dress of Miss Kummer, she was burned to death in about five minutes. Her father and mother, in endeavoring to extinguish the flames, were badly burned in the hands.

Oregon Fruit.—This Territory is said to be one of the finest fruit-growing countries in the world. It is estimated that not less than \$75,000 worth of apples will be shipped to California this season. The size of the apple is almost incredible. It is no uncommon thing to see specimen apples weighing from one and a half to two pounds.

In the midst of Life we are in Death.—Married, at Bridgewater, Conn., Sept. 25, Mr. B. Mallet to Miss Mary Warner; also on the same evening, in an adjoining neighborhood, Mr. Stephen Partridge to Miss Maria A. Andrus. Mrs. Mallet died four days after, aged 20, and Mrs. Partridge, twenty-four days after her marriage, aged 26 years.

Heavy Damages.—The Galena and Chicago Company have just had a verdict rendered against them in the United States Circuit Court at Chicago for \$15,000, on account of injuries sustained by a gentleman through the negligence of their employees.

The York Furnace Bridge.—The rebuilding of that portion of York Furnace bridge over the Susquehanna river, which was blown off by the violence of the hurricane last spring, has progressed so far that it is expected that it will be passable again in about two weeks.

Cincinnati grows very rapidly, though St. Louis and Chicago increase more rapidly. The population within the corporate limits of Cincinnati is stated to be 179,000. The exports from that city for the year 1855-6 amounted to \$55,744,786; in 1851-2 to only \$35,134,596. This gives an idea of the great increase of business within four years. The imports into the city the last year amounted to \$75,295,901.

A poor woman recently applied to a charitable institution in Philadelphia, for assistance, giving as a reason why she needed relief, that her husband followed politics for a living, and that it did not support his family.

The New York Ledger, the great family weekly paper, for which the most popular writers in the country contribute, has now attained the extraordinary circulation of One Hundred and Ninety Thousand copies, and subscriptions are continually pouring in. See the Ledger's advertisement in another column.

Western Duck Trade.—Hogs are unusually scarce at Louisville. The number killed this season, up to Saturday last, was 187,740 head, leaving only 350 in pens. Good hogs readily commanded on Saturday last \$25 per cent, with several sales at 30 cents higher. These prices are unusually paid by the proprietors of pork-houses to secure the killings: from the looks they have been brought at \$9 and under. At St. Louis last week sales were made at 5¢ 2 1/2 and 5¢ 7 1/2, and supply light.

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Gen. Scott's Headquarters.

It is announced confidentially that the headquarters of Gen. Scott will be again established here soon after the inauguration, and perhaps at the special invitation of Mr. Buchanan. The arrogant attempt of Sec'y Davis to appropriate duties and functions appropriately belonging to the Commander-in-Chief, induced Gen. Scott's removal to New York shortly after the Administration came into power, and since then his intercourse with the Department has been strictly formal, while consulting the best interests of the service.—*Wash. Paper.*

Miss Roberts, of Wrightsville, was among those killed by the railroad accident at Alliance, Ohio, on the 8th inst. It will be remembered that the collision occurred at the junction of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago, with the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railways at Alliance, and that the passengers killed were sitting in the saloon of the depot, when the collision occurred, by which one of the cars was driven into the room. The remains of Miss Roberts were brought to Wrightsville for interment. The Columbia Spy says: "Miss Roberts was highly esteemed by every one, young and in the enjoyment of health and happiness, beloved by all who knew her, and her sudden death falls on the hearts of her friends heavily. She left home a day or two before to visit a sister in the distant west. Her destination was not reached, but we trust she has found an abiding place 'eternal in the Heavens.'"

There was a very severe storm of wind, hail and snow, at Buffalo on the 14th. Great damage was done to property, and several warehouses were unroofed. A number of warehouses in the lower part of the city were flooded, and many buildings entirely destroyed. The steeple of the Lafayette street church was blown down during the storm. Fortunately, no one was injured.

The steamer George Law arrived at New York on the 18th, with California dates to the 20th ult., and \$1,000,000 in treasure.

Rev. Mr. Tyng, a Unitarian minister, who had to resign the pastorate of the Church of the Epiphany, in Philadelphia, for preaching a political sermon, is now officiating in National Hall, in that city. His friends are about to erect a church for him, and have, it is said, already secured \$20,000.

Preacher Married in His Own Pulpit.—The congregation of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, in Louisville, were considerably startled a few evenings ago, it is said, by the Rev. Mr. Newman, the Pastor of the Church, descending from the Pulpit, after closing his discourse, and selecting a young lady who had consented to become his help-mate, to whom he was immediately joined in the holy bonds of wedlock.

Sudden Death.—George W. Marlow, a well known citizen of Rappahannock county, Va., expired suddenly at the residence of Capt. John Porter, in this county, some days ago. It was on the occasion of a bridal party. The deceased had participated freely in the festivities of the evening, when he was taken ill, and despite the prompt medical assistance rendered him, was in a few moments numbered among the dead.—*Warrenton Flag.*

Children in the Gold Region.—A census of the city of Marysville, California, just taken, gives the number of children there at 563 between the ages of four and eighteen years, and of infants under the age of four years 300, making altogether over 800 children. Pretty good for a California town, where, but a few years ago, the population was nearly all men. In fact, it appears that society is becoming permanent there, large numbers of the adventurers having returned with their families from their visits to their old homes in the Atlantic States.

Telegraph to Cuba.—It is stated that parties have been for some time in correspondence with the Cuban and Spanish authorities for the privilege of laying a telegraph line between Cuba and the United States. It is proposed to lay a cable from the point of Cape Sable, the extreme southern point of Florida, to Havana, the distance being a little over seventy miles; about the same stretch as that across the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

Certainly a Good Reason for Discarding the Paper.—The Warsaw (Missouri) Democrat has the following: "We strike the names of two of our subscribers from our books this week, who have been recently hung in Texas. We do this because we are not advised, as yet, of their present locality."

Bursting of a Grindstone.—A large grindstone in the machine shop of Beech & Long, Lower Hydraulic, at Hamilton, O., burst a few days ago, without any apparent cause, almost instantly killing John Krebs, who was seated by it at work. The stone, which was about four and a half feet in diameter, broke into four or five pieces. One of these struck the joints above, crushing them and the floor upwards; another struck the foundation wall, which it "chained" outward, nearly making a hole, and a third struck the unfortunate man.

Extensive Praying.—Mr. Sarah Elough died in York county, Pa., on the 25th ult. She was the mother of 12 children, grandmother of 67, and the great-grandmother of 55.

Colonel Benton in the Senate Again.

The news from Missouri is that a coalition is formed between the Bentonian and Know-Nothing members of the Legislature, by which Colonel Benton and Luther M. Kennett will be elected United States Senators from that State, there being two Senators to elect. This will be a crusher on the ultra border-ruffian faction. There can be no question, says the Cincinnati Commercial, but that Mr. Bushmann's influence is used in Missouri to have Benton returned to the Senate. The administration papers of the State, whose support to a great extent depends upon official patronage, long so bitter on Benton, are now silent. It is extremely probable—it is almost inevitable—that the Senator for six lustrums will be sent back to his old seat.

Cause of Disunion between the North and the South.—The Southern Argus, of Norfolk, November 26, asks why the people of this "God-favored nation are so hostile to each other?" It replies, that it arises "from ignorance of one another." It blames both Northern and Southern journals for their misrepresentations and the extremities of both sections of the Union for their mad folly. It alludes to the "bountiful offerings" of Northern philanthropy in the times of pestilence, and hopes that the people will become sick of exhortations and demagogues.

The Force of Example.—Indiana bills fair to have no Senators whatever in Congress during the next year. It will be remembered that there is already one vacancy in the Senate from Indiana, in consequence of the expiration of Mr. Putt's term. Two years ago the Democrats of Indiana had one House of the Legislature, and the opposition the other; but upon joint ballot the latter would have had a clear majority, and could have elected their Senator. Under these circumstances the Democrats refused to go into joint ballot at all, and so the vacancy has remained unfilled; and as Mr. Bright's term expires on the 4th of March, there are two Senators to be elected. Now the Democrats have a clear majority on joint ballot; but the Republicans, who control the Senate, will probably pay them back in their own game, and refuse to go into an election.

Dr. Kane.—The Philadelphia American learns with deep regret that the health of Dr. Kane has declined rather than improved, since his arrival in London. His physicians are apprehensive that his disease is settling into the character of consumption; and, with the hope that milder skies may arrest the progress of the insidious destroyer, and re-invigorate his wasted constitution, they have decreed that he should pass the winter in the West India Islands, whither he has already gone. Through the blessings of Providence, it is trusted that this change of climate may effect the desired restoration of his health, and that he will live long to wear the clustering honors that are already twined around his name; and to gather additional honors for himself and his country in his favorite paths of science.

Singular Suicide.—A remarkable suicide occurred on board the steamer Mount Savage, on her last trip from Baltimore to New York. Capt. Watson states that when at the mouth of the Patuxent, a man named John Foss, a native of Portland, Me., who was at the helm, requested the second mate to relieve him, exclaiming that he was tired of living. Stepping from the wheel-house he passed forward and jumping upon the rail called all hands to see him go. Hurriedly exclaiming, "God Almighty have mercy on my unfortunate soul," he leaped overboard and rapidly passed astern, before any one recovered from their surprise at such an act. As he passed astern he shouted "stop the ship, stop the ship!" but before a boat reached him he had disappeared. The man was about twenty-six years of age, and leaves a wife in Greenwich street. Capt. Watson states him to be a sober man, and can assign no reason for so strange a suicide.

Deceased.—The Right Hon. Elizabeth Jerrold, widow of the seventh Baron Stafford, in the peerage of Great Britain, died at Cottesley Hall, in the county of Norfolk, England, on the 19th of November. Her ladyship was one of the three daughters of the late Richard Catton, Esq., of Baltimore, (grand-daughters of Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, the last surviving signer of the Declaration of Independence) who married English peers, viz. the late Dowager Marchioness of Wellesley and the Duchess of Leeds. Lady Stafford was married May 28, 1836, and became a widow October 4, 1854.

Unhappy Effects of an Ill-Advised Marriage.—The Chicago Journal tells of a Mrs. Bows, who married against her will, at her parent's solicitation, lived a short time with her husband, left him, corresponding with a young man whom she knew long before marriage, but he disappointing her, she committed suicide, in despair, by taking two over doses of laudanum. She had previously resorted to the intoxicating cup to drown her distress.

David Ridenour, tried at Hagers town, Md., for killing Hiram Popp, has been convicted of murder in the second degree.

A lock of the hair of George Washington is on exhibition in Patterson, N. J.

Later from Mexico.

Settlement of the English Difficulty.—An arrival at New York from Vera Cruz brings news that the English difficulty had been arranged in the city of Mexico on the 11th November. The Mexican government has submitted to all and every condition asked by the British Minister. Mr. Barrow will be reinstated as British Minister at Mazatlan.

The Mexican man of war steamer Donacaria, commanded by Capt. Nunez, which lately left a Mexican port under very mysterious circumstances, and was presumed to have gone on a piratical cruise, is thought to be still cruising in the Gulf, though the general impression was, in Vera Cruz, that it was Nunez's intention to join Walker in Nicaragua.

In Mexico the war waged by the government against the rebellion at Puebla, instigated by the clergy, was pronounced at the last accounts so vigorously that the capture of the city was inevitable. General Alvarez had offered the aid of five thousand troops. The constitution assembly had nearly completed the revision of the constitution.

The British government had presented its ultimatum, and required an answer in eight days. On expiration of that period another day was granted, on account of the Minister of Foreign Relations being sick.

A minister *ad interim* had resumed the negotiations, and at the last accounts the matter was still unsettled. An abortive attempt at insurrection had been made in Guanajuato, under the instigation of the priests. The multitude attacked the barracks, but were beaten off and dispersed. A friar named Mercer had been exiled for his part in the affair. Santa Anna has published in New Orleans a manifesto against Comofort, his government and policy.

Important to Betting Men.—The Supreme Courts of Ohio and South Carolina have lately decided that the losing party in a wager may recover from the stakeholder the money he may have deposited with him, although the latter, after the determination of the wager, had, by the order of the depositor, paid the money over to the winner. This decision of the court is destined to effect an entire revolution in the betting world.

A Negro Woman—Choice of Colors.—The St. Louis Leader, of Nov. 27th, says: A thick-lipped, flat-nosed negro, black as the ace of spades, was arraigned before the Recorder yesterday, on charge of bigamy, the plaintiff being his first wife, a white woman, whom he married in New York. He took on one steambath, and she is chamberlained on another. A few weeks ago he deserted his white love, and married in due form of law, another wife, of his own complexion. When the case came up for examination yesterday morning, and the first wife was offered as a witness, the counsel for the defence objected on two points of law, which consorted together strangely. The first was that, being the wife of the defendant, she was not a competent witness; and the other, that being a white woman, our laws did not recognize the marriage as legal, and there was, therefore, no cause for action. The lawyers not having the books at hand to settle the debated points of law, the court continued the case until the afternoon. In the meantime the parties made an amiable arrangement of the matter by the above husband agreeing to give himself to his first love, provided she would withdraw her complaint. On leave being asked of the Court for its withdrawal, it was granted, inasmuch as the offence was committed in another State, and the law could not compel a wife to testify against her husband.

Facilities for Committing Crime.—The New York Police Gazette, speaking of the late arrest of burglars in that city, says: "The facilities which the thieves of New York have for committing crime are almost beyond belief. Their organization is complete. In searching Moore's house after his escape, the police discovered a number of confidential letters which he had received from all parts of the country. These letters it would be highly injudicious to publish, as they implicate respectable merchants out West, and parties in this city, who are supposed to be beyond suspicion. These letters showed the facility afforded thieves in disposing of their property. There were no letters from the owner of a noted 'fence' in Fourth street."

In perusing these letters carefully, it was also discovered that this gang, with which Moore was connected, had mechanics and laborers in their employ who furnish them with a full and accurate description of the houses they are to work upon. There were also found a number of diagrams of stores and dwellings, of an immense number of houses in this city, how the various apartments were laid out, and, if a store, where the safe or lock was deposited, if a dwelling house, who in the money or silver place was located. Who furnished the thieves with these diagrams? There is not a store or house worth breaking into but it is well known to the burglars as the owners themselves. Even the very locks on the doors are known, yet no impression has been made with wax. Who gives information of this character? New York is at the mercy of thieves; no police, however efficient, can afford adequate protection.

A Tilt Officer.—A German named Schander James has been expatriated during the past summer in the hope that he had died at the difficulties in the vicinity of East n, Pa., skinning them and lying out the fat, as was supposed, for charitable purposes, and recently transported some of the land obtained from these diseased hogs to Newark, New Jersey, and disposed of it to the merchants of that city. He was arrested and paroled of the assembly, but was allowed to go free by the payment of a fine, and by giving a pledge to do so no more. The Eastern Express, from which these facts are taken, thinks no punishment too bad for such a wretch, and few, we think, will be disposed to contest the opinion.

David Ridenour, tried at Hagers town, Md., for killing Hiram Popp, has been convicted of murder in the second degree.

A lock of the hair of George Washington is on exhibition in Patterson, N. J.

James McDonald died at Port Stanley, Canada, on the 29th ult., aged 102. His wife, aged 160, still survives.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Legatees and other persons claiming under the ADAMS-SENTINEL ACCOUNTS heretofore mentioned, to be presented at the Orphan's Court of Adams County, for confirmation and allowance, on Tuesday the 23rd day of December next, viz:

187. The second account of Samuel S. Schumaker, Acting Executor of the last will and testament of Elizabeth Steenbergen, deceased.

198. The first and final account of Samuel Herbold, Administrator of the estate of Jacob Leach, deceased.

199. The first and final account of Leah Leach, Administratrix of the estate of Adam Leach, deceased.

202. The first and final account of Peter Yeatts and Charles Yeatts, Administrators of the estate of William Yeatts, deceased.

203. The first and final account of James Day and William Day, Executors of the last will and testament of William Day, deceased.

204. The first and final account of James Davis, Administrator of the estate of Rebecca Whitmore, deceased.

WM. F. WALTER, Register.
Per DANIEL PLANK, Deputy.
Register's Office, Gettysburg,
Nov. 24, 1886.

NOTICE.

THE second account of JOHN LATHAM, Assignee under a voluntary deed of ASSIGNMENT for the benefit of Creditors of JAMES T. JAMESON, of Prince township, Adams County, Pa., is hereby filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Adams County, and will be confirmed by the said Court on the 23rd day of December next, unless he shown to the contrary.

JOHN PICKING, Petitioner.
Nov. 3.

Stray Heifer.

CAME to the farm of the subscriber, in Hamilton township, some three miles from Augustus, a BLACK MOOLY HEIFER, about 2 years old—has no owner. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

ELIZA ACLAUBAUGH.
Nov. 24.

PLAINFIELD NURSERIES.

AT these Nurseries there is at present a full assortment of large-sized APPLE TREES, suitable for filling up orchards in those places which have been planted heretofore; also, very fine PEACH TREES in abundance, with various kinds of fruit trees, together with SHADE TREES, such as European Limes, Horse Chestnuts, Silver-leaved Maples, &c., &c., and various varieties of EVERGREENS—all of which will be disposed of upon moderate terms.

WM. WRIGHT.
York Springs, Oct. 27. 3t

CARPET WEAVING.

THE subscriber has resumed his old business of CARPET WEAVING, and is desirous of obtaining his old Town Customers—confident that, when he is in the business before, he did every thing to the satisfaction of his customers, and will take the same pains, and return the work promptly and finished in the best manner. Any person, therefore, who will signify their desire to have work done, will please leave a line at the Store of Fahnestock Brothers, or of John Hoke, and he will visit their house, and receive all directions in regard to their Carpets.

JACOB BEAMER.
Sept. 29.

THE BIGGEST STOCK.

And the Cheapest!

THE undersigned would inform the good people of Adams County and the rest of the world, that he has received an extra large supply of all kinds of MEN'S & BOYS' CLOTHING: Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Buffalo Robes, &c., from New York; and although goods have advanced in price, he is able and determined to sell at a less price than heretofore.

Country Merchants are invited to call—he will sell them goods lower than they can buy in the city. No one can compete with him unless he sells his goods as cheap as that is to be seen to New York and stay two, three or four months, and watch the chances.

A word to the wise is sufficient. If you need such goods as he keeps, go to him and make your purchases, to save money.

MARCUS SAMSON.
Oct. 27.

CHEAP Fall and Winter Clothing.

WE have now put up our Fall and Winter Stock of Ready-made Clothing, consisting of Over Coats in great variety, Dress Coats of every description, Monkey-Jackets, Vests, Pardonnos, Shirts, Drawers, &c., also, Boys' Clothing of all sizes. Our Stock of Over Coats, Shirts, Drawers, &c., is very large and full, and having experienced workmen continually employed cutting out and making up, if we cannot please you with a Garment ready-made, we can sell you the materials, take your measure, and make you up a suit on the very shortest notice. We sell none but our own make and warrant them well made, and insure a good fit or no sale. Our prices are low, our motto being "Small Profits and Quick Sales" for the Cash. Please call—we can save you a lot.

The New York and Philadelphia Fall and Winter fashions just received.

GEO. ARNOLD.
Oct. 6.

FALL MILLINERY.

MRS. MCKINNEY has just returned from the city, with a new and handsome assortment of

BONNETS, AND FANCY GOODS, which she will open for exhibition on Tuesday, Oct. 14th, and respectfully invites the ladies of Gettysburg and vicinity to call and examine her assortment, at her room in East York street, directly opposite the Bank.

Oct. 13.

DRESS GOODS.

FOR Ladies and Gentlemen, can be found in immense variety, and cheaper than elsewhere. Call on SAMSON'S.

Oct. 27.

IMPORTANT.

THE citizens of Gettysburg and Strangers who desire to know where to find a large and handsome variety of SHIRTS, HATS, and SHOES, are invited to call at W. P. PAXTON'S STORE, where they will find the most elegant White Shirts, and White Silk Hats, Panama, Canton and Broad; also, Soft French Hats, and a large stock of Gentlemen's and Ladies' and Children's Summer Shoes and Gaiters of every style and price. Call and see the goods.

W. P. PAXTON.
June 16.

To those who are indebted to me.

HAVING now adopted the Cash system in my business for the purpose of saving my old customers the trouble of paying me in installments, I have decided to call on all my old customers, and if they can find any of my goods, please call and see the goods.

GEO. ARNOLD.

NEW GOODS!

NEW ESTABLISHMENT!

JACOBS & BROTHER.

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public generally, that they have opened a Merchant Tailoring Establishment in the room recently occupied by A. Aschub, in South Baltimore street, near the Diamond, where they will at all times be happy to accommodate all who may patronize them. Their stock of Cloth, Cassimeres, Vests, Gaiters, Coats, Summer Goods, &c., &c., is large and selected from the latest styles—all of which they will dispose of at prices as low as they can possibly afford, their system being to sell CHEAP, for cash or quantity.

They will make up garments of every description in the most substantial and desirable manner, all warranted to fit and not to trip. Goods bought of them are not to be made up in their establishment will be cut free of charge. They are making up a lot of

READY-MADE CLOTHING, in the best manner, which they will sell as cheap as the cheapest.

They have also on hand a large assortment of HATS, Caps, Boots, &c., &c., to which they would call the attention of the public.

The Latest Fashions regularly received. Cash or Country Produce always current for Goods or Work. Don't mistake the place.

June 2.

THE RAILROAD IN SIGHT!

Come to Hoke's Store.

FOR CHEAP FALL AND WINTER GOODS, as he is determined to sell for Cash and Country Produce, at short profits.

Also.

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

All goods cut free of charge by an experienced Tailor.

Oct. 6.

NOW WE HAVE THEM!

JUST arrived from Baltimore and Philadelphia the best assortment of

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES, that has ever been offered in Adams County.

All colors and kinds, (some entirely new.) Call and see them at the old stand, newly fixed up, in Chambersburg street, a few doors from the corner.

March 1.

W. W. PAXTON.

COME ONE! COME ALL!

Here We Are Again!

WITH the handsomest and cheapest Stock of NEW GOODS to be found in this place. All the newest styles of attire are seen in the assortment, and many of them are highly magnified, without cost. No time for particulars. Call in and see for yourselves.

J. L. SCHICK'S.
Oct. 27.

On the Public Square.

Gentlemen's Wear.

CLOTHS, Cassimeres, Vestings and Shirts, a large supply, to which the attention of all is invited. If you desire to save money buy at

FAHNESTOCKS.

Employment for the Winter.

THE Best Book for Agents. To persons desiring employment, an elegant gift for a Father to his Family. Send for one copy, and try it among your friends.

Wanted, Agents in every section of the U. States and Canada, to circulate the People's Pictorial Domestic Bible, with about one thousand Engravings. This useful book is destined, if we can form an opinion from the notice of the Press, to have an unprecedented circulation in every section of our wide-spread continent, and to form a distinct era in the sale of our books. It will, no doubt, in a few years become the Family Bible of the American People. The most liberal remuneration will be allowed those persons who may be pleased to procure subscribers to the above.

From 50 to 100 copies may be procured and sold in each of the principal cities and towns of the Union. It will be sold by subscription only. Application should be made at once, as the field will soon be occupied.

Persons wishing to get agents, or to send for a specimen copy, on receipt of the enclosed price of Six Dollars, the Pictorial Family Bible, with a well-bound Subscription Book, will be promptly boxed, and forwarded by express, at our risk and expense, to any central town or village in the U. States, excepting those of California, Oregon and Texas. Register your letters, and your money will come safe.

In addition to the Pictorial Bible, we publish a large number of Illustrated Family Works, very popular, and of such a high moral and unexceptionable character, that while cool men may safely engage in their circulation, they will confer a public benefit, and receive a fair compensation for their labors.

Orders respectfully solicited. For further particulars, address the subscriber (post paid).

ROBERT SEARS.
181 William st., New York.

Due. 15.

WANTED.

20,000 LBS. OF PORK, in Dressed or next, for which CASH will be paid. Farmers who have the article for sale, will do well by calling and making engagements with the subscriber, at his Flour, Bacon and Grocery Store, in West Middle-street, Gettysburg.

GEO. LITTLE.
Nor. 3.

ATTENTION.—Those who are fond of music, will find a large assortment of Violins, Accordions, Flutes, Pipes, &c., &c., cheap at

SAMSON'S.

OVER COATS.—A splendid assortment of all kinds, just opened and for sale, very cheap at

SAMSON'S.

BUFFALO ROBES, just received, and for sale cheap at

SAMSON'S.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—A large assortment of just opened, and will be sold cheaper than the cheapest at

SAMSON'S.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Hon. ROBERT J. FISHER, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas in the Counties composing the 19th District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the said District, and SHERIFF, H. B. HESS, and JAMES M. HARRIS, Esqrs., Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, and Justices of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery; for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the County of Adams—have issued their precept, bearing date the 19th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas, and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and General Jail Delivery and Court of Oyer and Terminer, at Gettysburg, on Monday the 19th of January next.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all the Justices of the Peace, the Clerks and Clerks within the said county of Adams, that they be then and there in their proper persons, with their Rolls, Records, Inquisitions, Examinations, and other Remembrances, to do those things which to their offices and in that behalf appertain to be done, and also, they will prosecute against the prisoners that are or then shall be in the Jail of the said County of Adams, and be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

HENRY THOMAS, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg,
Dec. 8, 1886.

List of Jurors—Jan. Term.

GRAND JURY.

Hamilton—John Mickle, D. P. Blythe, Andrew Low.

Managers—Joseph Argend, David Clapsad, Michael Fissel.

Managers—Joseph Schwartz, Chas. Belmont, Hamilton—Jacob Crist, Levi Irvine, Wm. S. Cost.

Cumberland—Henry Spangler, Oxford—Franklin Hersh, Joseph J. Smith, John Camp.

Borough—J. L. Tate, Wm. H. Culp, Dunlop—Paxton, Thomas F. Frazer.

Freedom—David Sandoe, Tyrone—Ezra Myers.

Mountpleasant—John Saker, Conowingo—Joseph Barker.

Union—Benjamin Ferry.

GENERAL JURY.

Oxford—D. M. Myers.

Straban—Samuel McCreary, William Stahl, Smith, Jonas Rebert, Philip Baumer, John Brinkerhoff.

Conowingo—Lease Snyder, Levi Kindig, Tyrone—Thomas Ehrhart, Emanuel Camper, John Hersh.

Hamilton—Joseph Mickle, Christian Musselman, Samuel Culbertson.

Hamilton—Emanuel Smith, Wm. Moorhead.

Mountpleasant—Thomas Brate.

Monahan—Jonas Rontzahn, William Shepherd, William Rontzahn.

Borough—Daniel Culp, John Norbeck, Robert McGray, Wm. Paxton.

Conowingo—Baltazar Beyer, Hamilton—Jacob Busher, Ephraim Hengy, Union—Michael Pelt, Pius Gager.

Reading—John Baker, Emanuel Chronister, Adair Miller.

Borough—Borough—Michael Hoffman, Cumberland—Isaac Diehl, Daniel Polley.

Dec. 15.

United States Magazine.

FOR 1887.

ANOTHER ENLARGEMENT.

And Still Greater Attraction.

WITH the January Number, the commencement of the Fourth Volume, this young progressive American Monthly will be again enlarged, its price changed from two to three dollars a year, and its attractions otherwise increased accordingly. We refer with pride and satisfaction to the success which it has already achieved and the position it now occupies among the leading publications of this country. With the increase of price, and the immense resources at our command, we will be enabled to furnish a more complete and valuable Magazine for 1887, than we have ever before published in our history.

Among the many brilliant features which it will embrace are:

THE LIFE OF GEORGE WASHINGTON.

Prepared by a distinguished American writer, and published in a series of numbers, each containing a full and complete history of the life of the great man.

There will also appear during the year several original poems, a feature continued in no other Magazine in the country. There will be continued in the January number, to be continued in each number until completed.

MAJOR JACK DOWNING'S THIRTY YEARS IN PUBLIC LIFE.

He himself, which will include the genuine Original Downing Letters, from Gen. Jackson's time to the present, with a large number of his own original letters. The popular series entitled the City of Washington, illustrated, will be continued. A new history of North America, by the American Historian, and a biographical sketch of our great men, with portraits.

The first number and article about in this country is comprised up in this Magazine, and it is the determination of the publishers that it shall not be surpassed by any Magazine in the world.

Single Copies 25 cents.

Subscription 12 mo. \$3 per annum.

Two Copies for \$5 per annum.

Five Copies for \$10 per annum.

Prepaid by Express, 50 Cents a year.

22 Copies to one address \$4 a year.

The most liberal inducements are offered to ladies and gentlemen who will interest themselves in extending the circulation of the above publications, to whom specimen copies will be furnished on application.

J. EMERSON & Co.,
No. 28, Nassau street, New York.

HAVE YOU SUBSCRIBED

IN THE

Cosmopolitan Art Association

FOR THE THIRD YEAR!

SEE the Inducements!—The management has the pleasure of announcing that the collection of Works of Art designed for distribution among the subscribers, whose names are received previous to the 28th of January, 1887, is much larger and more costly than of any previous year. Among the leading artists in Sculpture—executed in the finest Marble—is the new and beautiful Statue of the "Wood Nymph," the Busts of the three great American Statesmen, Clay, Webster and Calhoun, also the exquisite Ideal Bust, "Spring," Apollo and Diana, in marble, life size, together with the following Groups and Statues in Carrara Marble—of the Struggle for the Heart, Venus and Apple; Psyche; Magdalen; Child of the Sea; Innocence; Dantes Bird; and a group of four figures working in Bronze, and a collection of four hundred fine Oil Paintings, by leading Artists.

The whole of which are to be distributed or allotted among the subscribers, whose names are received previous to the Twenty-eighth of January, '87, when the Distribution will take place.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—Every subscriber of three dollars is entitled to a copy of the splendid "Spectator" Magazine, "Saturday Night," or a copy of any of the following: "The Magazine," one year; also a copy of the Art Journal one year, and a ticket in the Annual Distribution of Works of Art.

Thus, for every \$3 paid a person not only gets a beautiful engraving or Magazine, one year; but also receives the Art Journal one year and a Ticket in the Annual Distribution, making four dollars worth of reading matter, besides the ticket by which a valuable painting or piece of statuary may be received in addition.

Persons who prefer Magazines to the Engraving "Saturday Night," can have either of the following one year: Harper's Magazine, Godey's Lady's Book, United States Gazette, Knickerbocker Magazine, Graham's Magazine, Blackwood's Magazine, Southern Literary Messenger.

No person is restricted to a single share. Those taking five memberships, remitting \$15, are entitled to six Engravings, and to six tickets in the distribution, or any one of the Magazines, one year, and six tickets.

Persons, in remitting funds for membership, will please register the letter at the Post Office to prevent loss, on receipt of which, a certificate of Membership, together with the engraving or Magazine desired, will be forwarded to any part of the country.

For further particulars, see the November Art Journal, sent free of application.

For membership, address

C. L. DERRY, Secretary, C. A. A.,
348 Broadway, New York, or Western Office,
140 Water street, Springfield, Ohio.

Agents—D. McCONAUGHY,
Publishing Secretary, Gettysburg, Pa.
Dec. 1.

NEW HARDWARE STORE.

THE subscribers would respectfully announce to their friends and the public, that they have opened a NEW HARDWARE STORE in Baltimore street, adjoining the residence of David Ziegler, Gettysburg, in which they are opening a large and general assortment of

Hardware, Iron, Steel, CUTLERY, COACH TRIMMINGS, Springs, Axes, Saws, &c.

CEGAR WARE, SHOE FINDINGS, Paints, Oils, &c.

In a word, a full range of description of articles in the above line of business, to which they invite the attention of Good Mechanics, Builders, Blacksmiths, Carpenters, Cabinet-makers, Shoemakers, and the public generally.

Our stock having been selected with great care, and purchased for cash, we guarantee that they have received in exchange a full and complete assortment of goods as they can be purchased anywhere.

We particularly request a call from our friends, in response to which we will be pleased to show them our stock, and to establish a reputation for selling goods at low prices, and doing business on fair principles.

DAVID ZIEGLER.

JOEL B. DANNER.

Gettysburg, June 9.

AYER'S PILLS.

THE greatest Medical Discovery of the age.

THE AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS.

These do not give complaints, but cure them. One box has cured Dyspepsia; three boxes have cured the worst cases of Scurvy; two boxes have cured Dropsy; one box always cures the Jaundice; three boxes are able to cleanse the system from Bile, often less than one does it; two boxes have completely cured the worst of all the liver complaints, and will cure the Piles; one dose cures the headache arising from a full stomach; strong doses often produce rapid cures of all the diseases of the bowels; they are given to children, who are always more or less afflicted with this source. As a gentle purgative they have no equal. One box cures derangement of the Liver; half a box cures a cold; they purify the blood, and thus strike at the fountain-head of every disease; and a Purge Pills there is not their equal in the world. These are purely vegetable, and do no harm, but to accomplish an indispensable amount of good.

Price 25 Cts. per Box. 3 Boxes for \$1.00.

Prepared by DR. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass., and sold by A. D. BEHNER, Gettysburg, and Merchants and Druggists generally.

Dec. 15.

FLOUR FOR SALE.

I HAVE a good barrel of Flour, call at Hoke's Store, as he has made arrangements to have always the best, which he will sell at 25 cents advance.

April 28.

A Little the Cheapest.

S. SPENCER'S, Carrots, Portmonies, Socks, Knives, Stocks, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Razors, Clothes Brushes, Wash Caps, Gloves, Comforts, Muslin Shirts, Neck Shirts, Collars, are always found at SAMSON'S.

A large stock of BOOTS and SHOES, well made at small profits, at

COBEAN & PAXTON'S.

If you want a fine article of Dress Shoes or Gaiters, for Gentlemen or Ladies, call at the store of

W. P. PAXTON.

HARDWARE.—Another large supply—call and make money by buying at low prices from our well-selected stock.

FAHNESTOCK BROTHERS.

Sign of the Red Wheel.

THE STATE SAVINGS FUND.

Office next door to the Post-Office, No. 82 Dock Street, Philadelphia, 1884.

INTEREST FIVE PER CENT.

ALL SUMS OF MONEY RETURNED ON DEMAND.

THE STATE SAVING FUND, No. 82 DOCK STREET, next door to Third street, and adjoining the Post office, receives MONEY on deposit daily, from 9 in the morning until 3 in the afternoon; also Monday evenings, from 7 to 9 o'clock. Interest is allowed on deposits at the rate of FIVE per cent. per annum. Deposits will be returned in whole or in part on demand, without notice.

The popularity of this Office with all classes of the community, both in town and country, and its consequent success, may be ascribed, in part, to the following substantial reasons: 1st. It offers a convenient, responsible, and profitable Depository to Executors, Administrators, Assignees, Collectors, Agents, and all public and private individuals, who are desirous of accumulating money, whether incorporated or otherwise; 2d. It is a safe place for single individuals, Merchants, Clerks, and business men generally, to deposit their money, without the risk of loss, and all who have funds, wish to deposit, to deposit, where they will be safe, and where they will receive their deposits, without the intervention of Executors or Administrators. Any one or more persons may deposit in his, her, or their name, or for any other person or persons.

3d. A Report is made each year to the Legislature and Councils of the City.